

Davies leaves Clydesiders smouldering

By our own Reporter

Armed detectives and by from now on, Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies, has left Clydeside today. But the security forces are still in the area, and the Government is almost certain to go ahead with its plan for drastic cuts in the size of the Upper Clyde shipbuilding industry.

Any hope that it might have re-examined proposals for trimming the UCS group evaporated yesterday in the course of a strained, uneasy visit to Clydeside by Mr John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry.

After his four hours of talks with union leaders and local authority representatives, Clydeside was smouldering angrily last night—in much the same mood as the six trade unionists who walked out before the talks were due to end. The considerable anger in Glasgow did not erupt in the streets, although Special Branch detectives continued to shield Mr Davies throughout the day.

Mr James Reid, one of the shop stewards leading the "work-in" at the John Brown yard in Clydebank—one of the two UCS yards which are due to close—said later that Mr Davies was conducting nothing more than a public relations exercise. "All we got was waffle," said Mr Reid who had led the walkout and was conducting his own press conference in a room set aside for Mr Davies.

Mr Davies said he regretted the walk-out though he did not himself believe the meeting had been a waste of time. There were some awkward moments earlier for Mr Davies, who was greeted with boos and jeers when he arrived in Glasgow. Then, as he prepared to conduct his press conference, he met an angry Mr Reid. There was a quick exchange of views in the doorway though not—Mr Reid emphasised later—of a personal nature.

Councillor John Mains, leader of Glasgow Corporation's majority Labour group, told Mr Davies and the Scottish Secretary, Mr Gordon Campbell, that the people of Scotland had got nothing out of the talks. UCS had been destroyed, and the talks had been a "condemnation" of the Government's attitude to UCS.

Waste of time Some of the trade unionists who walked out put it in even stronger terms. Mr Jim Ramsay, one of the boilermakers union, said Mr Davies's visit had been "a political gimmick," and Mr John Reidford, secretary of Glasgow Trades Council, thought the talk had been wasting time.

The Minister did not visit the John Brown yard where stewards claim to have taken over control for a work-in by the 2,500 employees. He said that, although he had been prepared to go, he had received no invitation. If he had, he first would have sought the permission of the official liquidator for the UCS group, Mr Robert C. Smith.

The "work-in" itself appeared to be a spontaneous reaction by the workers, Mr Davies said. Their obvious desire was to work, and this was encouraging. "It should be possible to reach the sort of understanding I think is necessary." The situation was not the Government's concern, but that of the liquidator.

Mr Davies said he was on Clydeside for two main reasons: to explain why the Government thought the report of its four advisers (which will leave the group with 2,500 employees compared with about 5,000 at present) provided the basis for a "realistic discussion" about the future of the Upper Clyde; and to listen to comments on the proposals. He was not inclined to say

business for 114 years and had been responsible for 20 major bridges, since the war. I believe that Freeman Fox and Partners' design for the West Gate Bridge is technically sound, and we strenuously deny any suggestion to the contrary."

The Department of the Environment said last night that the report was being studied and a copy would be passed to the expert committee under Dr A. W. Harrison which is now assessing the design limits of box girder spans. The restrictions now in force on 42 major bridges would remain for some time and the 61 now under construction would not be used until the investigation was completed.

The report of the Australian Royal Commission, with its severe strictures on Freeman Fox and Partners, their design was "in many respects inadequate and their organisation inefficient."

The head of the firm, Sir Ralph Freeman, said yesterday that his firm had been in



FAIL-OUT: John Davies, Secretary of Industry, Jim Reid, UCS shop steward (Picture by Robert Smithies)

Jumbo bomb threat

SHORTLY after a London-bound BOAC jumbo jet left Montreal yesterday, with 381 people aboard, an anonymous caller demanded \$250,000 (\$104,000) or a pressure bomb would blow up when it came down to 4,000ft. The pilot, Captain Jack Kelly, made a quick check of airports equipped to take a jumbo and made for Denver, Colorado, where the runway is 5,330ft. above sea level. No bomb was found on the plane and three hours later it left for London by way of New York.

New bid

MR MAXWELL Joseph, bidding for Trumans, the brewers, in one direction and attempting to fight off the takeover of Cunard on another, yesterday sprang a surprise bid for the Glasgow dairies group, East Kilbride Dairy Farmers Ltd. The offer, worth £12 million, is made through the Express Dairy offshoot of Mr Joseph's master company, Grand Metropolitan Hotels.

Car locks

THE compulsory fitting of steering locks on cars is being considered by the Government, Lord Mowbray said in the Lords yesterday. A similar measure was introduced in Germany three years ago, and car thefts there have fallen by two-thirds.

Subsidy

IMPROVEMENTS in the subsidy for deep-sea fishing were announced yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Prior. The basic level of operating profits will be increased, giving trawler-owners an estimated £400,000 over the next year.

Asia tour too hot for England cricketers

The Cricket Council has decided not to expose an MCC team to the political climate of India and Pakistan this winter and is asking the cricket authorities of those two countries and of Ceylon to allow the tour to be postponed until 1972-3.

One of the Test matches against Pakistan is normally played in Dhaka. This is hardly likely to be possible this winter, and to play in West Pakistan alone could be interpreted by the Bengalis as the MCC siding with President Yahya Khan, in India it is usual to play in Calcutta, but this is not expected to be safe within the next few months.

The Cricket Council must also be considering the chance of outright war between their two principal hosts.

Mr Billy Griffith, secretary of the council, did not wish to talk last night about the reasons for

Indian family 'wrongly held'

Mr Autar Joughi, his family, and a close friend, returned to Britain after a holiday in Switzerland and were held by the authorities at Folkestone as suspected illegal immigrants.

Mr Joughi, national organiser of the Indian Workers' Association of Great Britain, is to protest to the Home Secretary over the "disgraceful and humiliating" ordeal. He said yesterday: "At one stage we faced not being allowed to leave the country where we have lived for 10 years."

He added: "I want to seek an assurance from the Home Office that other Indians who return to this country after holidays abroad do not have to face a similar experience."

Mr Joughi, of Smethwick, Staffordshire, had been on holiday with his wife, two sons, and Mr Jagir Singh, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, a member of the executive committee of the Indian Workers' Association.

"We were among the first people to get off the boat and the last to leave the Customs area," Mr Joughi said. "We were the only Indians on the boat and the immigration authorities questioned us closely for nearly an hour. My wife Mangi cannot speak English and they refused to believe that she had ever been in England. The authorities also questioned whether or not the boys were our sons."

Mr Jagir Singh said: "I asked the officials to ring my firm and even Mr Dudley Smith, the MP for Warwick and Leamington, as proof I was a resident, but they would not do so." Mr Singh said they were not convinced that he knew Mr Smith, although he does through his work with the Indian Workers' Association.

Mr Dudley Smith and Mr Andrew Paulds, MP for Smethwick, will be asked to raise the matter in the Commons. The immigration authorities in Folkestone said yesterday: "We shall make an investigation into this complaint. We can say no more."

This seems to be the assumption of the Morrison committee, and it has gone for the classic answer of sticking on extra bits to add strength. It is not a solution compatible with the advanced technology of the box girder, and we may see a retreat into more conservative structures until some of the queries have been resolved.

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£105 M rise in gold stocks

By our Financial Staff

Britain's gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £105 millions last month to reach £1,613 millions, their highest level since the war, even allowing for the two devaluations.

Last month's increase is the largest in any single month since the devaluation in November, 1967, and July is the tenth month in succession to show an improvement. The reserves are £300 millions stronger than they were in October.

But the news reflects the dollar's weakness rather than sterling's strength. There was another big inflow of "hot money" in the first half of the month. This resulted from the German decision to float the D-mark in May, and the German Central Bank's decision to sell many of its surplus dollars.

The dollar's exchange rate against the D-mark then dropped steadily, so that now the dollar is 51 per cent down on its old official value.

In Britain, the Bank of England still obeys the rules and buys in dollars if they are in any danger of sinking through their official floor. Its buying operations in supporting the dollar have produced the big increase in the reserves—speculators have been attracted to London because the Bank has limited their losses.

The French reserves also increased by \$500 millions last month—again because the Bank of France has been supporting the dollar in exchange markets. Britain's improvement must be particularly pleasing to the Government when many people in the City believe the pound will have to be devalued before we enter the Common Market.

Details, page 12

Expulsion

A CZECH-BORN Roman Catholic priest, now an American citizen, has been expelled from Czechoslovakia for allegedly celebrating Mass during a pilgrimage in Slovakia. The priest, Father John Vasek, regularly attended the annual pilgrimage to Our Lady of Levoča, but a 1964 decree, which allows foreign priests to attend, explicitly forbids them to assist at Mass.

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Box girder bridges' future in doubt

By HAROLD JACKSON

design, has already made a huge number of detailed modifications. No work has been carried out on the Milford Haven bridge, which collapsed with the loss of four lives in June 1970, and it is still undergoing a complete reappraisal. No one seems prepared to estimate when it is likely to be completed or what form it will eventually take.

The central question to be resolved is whether there is an inherent weakness in the concept of the box girder or whether the three major failures on record—at Yarra (Melbourne), Milford Haven, and Vienna—were due to human error. Sir Hubert Shirley-Smith, himself responsible for many major bridges, spoke in his technical appraisal of the Milford Haven bridge of "pioneer work that is pushed towards the limits of the engineer's knowledge."

The Institution of Civil Engineers last night refused to make any comment on the Aus-

Man dies in Eiger fall

By our Foreign Staff

David Gregson, aged 34, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, was killed when he fell 1,000ft off the west face of the Eiger in Switzerland yesterday. But his three companions, roped to him, survived.

Graham Skeeter, aged 22, from Kenton, Middlesex, was seriously injured; Roy Smith, aged 17, from Watford, Hertfordshire, and Roy Stewart, aged 21, from North Harrow, Middlesex, were not badly hurt. The survivors were rescued by helicopter from the side of the 12,800ft peak.

OVERSEAS NEWS

US policy of 'two Chinas' is opposed by Britain

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

In spite of the entente between London and Washington on a number of foreign policy matters, particularly those concerning European security and NATO strategy in standing up to the Soviet Union, it is expected that the British Government will not support the Americans on the Formosa issue when the admission of China comes up at the autumn session of the General Assembly at the United Nations.

It is much too soon for any announcement, but it was clear from inquiries in Whitehall last night that British Ministers feel themselves unable to go along with Washington's 'two Chinas' policy as outlined by the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers.

Israelis told of 'Sisco plan'

Jerusalem, August 3
Mr Sisco, the Assistant Secretary of State, was reported today to have suggested that Israel should withdraw her forces 30 miles from the Suez Canal and to permit a token Egyptian crossing.

Israeli sources declined comment on the reports. The suggestions are believed to have been made by Mr Sisco during his talks yesterday with the Israeli Prime Minister, Mrs Meir.

The talks will continue tomorrow. Meanwhile, while Mrs Meir briefed her Cabinet, Mr Sisco was taken on a tour by the Israeli Army—presumably to Sinai and the canal. It was thought that the trip was arranged to give him personal acquaintance with the zone.

Israel has insisted that there should be no Egyptian crossing of the canal, after any partial withdrawal, in any agreement to reopen the canal. She is said to have been considering a withdrawal of only six miles—which would allow speedy reoccupation if Egypt violated the agreement.

President Sadat of Egypt, has called for withdrawal of more than 100 miles, and the right to send as many troops as he likes across the canal.

Newspaper reports said Mr Sisco had also told Mrs Meir that the farther Israel withdrew, the longer would be the ceasefire to which Egypt would agree. Israel has demanded an unlimited ceasefire, while Cairo says she will agree only to a six-month truce linked to an Israeli commitment to total withdrawal.

In Amman, East Bank Jordanians, traditional supporters of King Hussein, have attacked the Government's military operations against the Palestinian guerrillas. It was the first public Jordanian criticism of the Government since the crisis with the guerrillas emerged.

One of the critics was Dr Said Tel brother of the Jordanian Prime Minister, Mr Wasfi Tel, to whom a memorandum was submitted.

The memorandum noted Government commitments to the liberation of occupied territory and the Holy Places. Nothing should take priority over this aim.

"The time has come for the people in this country to return to the principle that the Arab world is involved in a battle for Palestine and a battle for survival which must be fought on Palestinian soil," the memorandum added.

The memorandum stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation represented the will of the Palestinian people. It called for a return to the Cairo and Amman agreements of September 1970. These ended the Jordanian civil war and regulated areas of agreement between the Government and guerrillas.

A spokesman said recently the Government considered that the agreements had lapsed, but that it stood by the spirit of the accord. — Reuter and UPI.

Death sentences on absent Syrians

Damascus, August 3
The Syrian supreme State security court today sentenced to death in their absence five former political leaders, including a former Head of State, Lieutenant-General Amin al-Hafez. The five were accused of plotting against the regime.

The sentences were announced after a trial of 99 people, which lasted 10 months. The others convicted received prison sentences ranging from hard labour for life to 18 months. Seven sentences were suspended.

General Amin al-Hafez, was Head of State from 1963 to 1966 when he was overthrown. He is in exile and was reported in Iraq 14 months ago.

The others sentenced to death were Michel Aduq, founder of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, whose rival wings are in power in Syria and Iraq; Shibli al-Aysami, former

secretary-general of the party in Syria; Elias Farah, former member of the party's Pan-Arab leadership; and Assad al-Ghouthani, another former member of the pan-Arab leadership. All are thought to be outside Syria.

The case began with about 330 accused. Of the 99 convicted today, 61 were under-20.

In Tel-Aviv, a 37-year-old Israeli, Michael Luk, who had been imprisoned for spying, has been released seven years after he had been found gagged, bound, and drugged in an Egyptian diplomatic trunk at Rome Airport. Officials heard moans inside the trunk before it was to have been flown to Cairo.

Luk was returned to Israel, where he was convicted on charges of illegally leaving the country and aiding enemy intelligence. — Reuter.



DDT 'vitally important'

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 3

At a time when ecologists have succeeded in getting DDT banned from general use in the United States and some other countries, a qualified voice has spoken out vehemently in its favour.

In an article in the "New York Times" today, a professor of medical physics at Berkeley, Thomas Jukes, asserts that "the defence of DDT is vitally important, and that, according to the World Health Organisation, without it the programme against malaria will collapse."

The organisation's executive board has written that the withdrawal of DDT would, indeed, be a major tragedy, the chapter of human health. Vast populations in the malaria areas of the world would be condemned to the frightening ravages of endemic and epidemic malaria.

Professor Jukes says that the organisation has found no effective substitute for DDT in the fight against malaria. In asking why this aspect of the controversy has never been publicised, he suggests that it is because most ecologists are healthy, well-to-do whites.

Concerning the main criticism of DDT that it may cause cancer in human beings, Professor Jukes cites the American Medical Association as saying that so far it is only unproved speculation.

He says the WHO's statement and the experimental evidence so far is inconsistent, even in cases of massive doses of DDT; and that "in the light of the health record of the people most heavily exposed to it, there is no reason to believe that the millions of people protected against vector-borne diseases are at any risk from their small exposure to DDT."

Appeal

Professor Jukes concludes with an appeal to the traditional concern of Americans for the suffering. He recalls that the US has spent \$500 millions to support the overseas anti-malaria programme, "as a result of which 960 million people who are subject to endemic malaria are now free of it; another 288 million live in areas where the disease is being vigorously attacked."

Lunokhod resumes moon crawl as Apollo circles on

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

At 10.18 p.m. tonight, the Apollo spacecraft, behind the moon on its 73th orbit, will fire the service module's motor to accelerate the craft on to a trajectory for earth.

After their long rest period yesterday, the Lunokhod 1 moon crawler resumed its moon crawl last night. The Russian automated moon crawler Lunokhod-1 was again working after another long lunar night of inactivity. Scott Irwin and Worden carried on their lunar surface science tasks.

Their orbit above the moon, inclined at 25 degrees to the Equator, does not take them over Lunokhod although, from

their height of 39 nautical miles, it would have been large enough to show up on the high-resolution photographs being taken.

With the exception of unexpected periodic interference with some frames of the composite moon picture being built up from orbit—and some uncertainty about one other experiment—the instrument module packed into one of the service module's bags appears to be working well.

By using two cameras, one

Hungary war games begin

COVIET, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak forces began summer manoeuvres in Hungary yesterday. The Hungarian news agency, MTI, reported that the manoeuvres, code-named "Opal 71," were a "tactical cooperation exercise." The news comes just a few weeks before the Soviet Union is expected to send three army divisions to Bulgaria for their first manoeuvres there since 1966.

Although the manoeuvres have a military justification, their value as a piece of psychological warfare is obvious. When Hungarian manoeuvres were first mooted in June, the Yugoslavs said that "pressures" on their country were intensifying, and announced that they would hold manoeuvres of their own this autumn. But at the moment the main focus for Soviet displeasure is Rumania. As if to emphasise this, the Rumanian representative at the Geneva disarmament conference yesterday urged that the Balkans be transformed into an area free of nuclear weapons and foreign bases. He said that military manoeuvres by the armed forces of one country upon the territory of another.

Evidence

Rumania's absence from Monday's summit summiting leaders in the Crimea was also clear evidence that President Ceausescu's relations with Moscow are at a low ebb. Ostensibly the Crimean Summit dealt with the Communist response to the repression in the Sudan. But since the Rumanian Central Committee has already condemned it as a "wave of terror" there is no disagreement with Moscow on that score.

It is much more likely that the Crimean Summit was designed to find a coordinated attitude to the Sino-American rapprochement and to the related question of Rumania itself, which has been confused and uncertain so far. Moscow probably did not want to call the summit when the news first came out: to do so might have looked like panic. But the Kremlin has now had time to study its implications and wants to brief its allies.

On Rumania, the tone of the latest comments in the local press suggests that last week's Crimean Summit in Bucharest was a good deal less harmonious than the final communiqué claimed. Although the communiqué talked of developing economic integration, a commentary in the Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu" at the weekend said that "the drafting of the programme was not an easy undertaking as differences of opinion posed many problems."

Sadat warns Moscow on interference

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, August 3

There now seems to be a serious danger that the Soviet Union persists in its campaign against President Numeiri, it will damage its relations not only with Sudan but with Egypt and other Arab countries too.

This must be the message President Sadat was intending to convey last night when, an hour after the Crimean Summit had condemned the "terror" in Sudan, Cairo Radio broke into a declaration: "It is the firm position of the United Arab Republic to give its complete support to the glorious Sudanese revolution and to reject any kind of interference in the internal affairs of sister peoples."

The warning is all the more serious in that Cairo, highly embarrassed by Sudanese events, has made an effort to placate the Russians. Thus a joint Communiqué issued on Friday by the Arab Socialist Union and a visiting Soviet delegation declared that "hostility to communism brings harm to the liberal aspirations and national interests of peoples."

At the same time Mr Mohamed Heykal, editor of the semi-official Cairo newspaper "Al-Ahram," has reported that President Sadat requested General Numeiri, albeit too late, to commute the death sentence on a prominent Sudanese trade union leader.

There has as yet been no direct criticism of the Soviet Union by those regimes, notably Egypt and Syria, which depend so heavily on Russian aid. It is still only the Arab Communist bloc which supports who are taken to task for failing to grasp Arab realities.

The Libyans make no secret of what they believe to be the Arab Communists' servitude to Moscow, but others, like the Libyans, claim to represent the spirit of Islam are apt to come up with some curious interpretations of Sudanese events in order to spare Russian sensibilities.

According to the Beirut "Al-Muharrir," it was an American who tried to put Sudanese Communists in power because they could then be Israel to the left on the pretext of fighting the growing Communist threat to the Middle East.

It is obvious, however, that there is confusion within the Egyptian regime as to what to take, and probably doing faction with the one that has been taken. The Egyptian warning to the Russians in conjunction with the announcement that President Sadat was personally sending a statement "attributed to the executive council of the General Federation of Egyptian Trade Unions," which declared the "trial" and "executions in the Sudan" was one of the news agencies' question. But the agency which first carried the statement none other than the official Egyptian one.

It is obvious too that in the Arab world there is a growing increasing difficulty in getting the Egyptian regime to get all the who in the past generally came together under the banner, Nasserism to be whatever it dictates. In Beirut, official Nasserite leadership, because of the campaign in the crude abuse to use against centers who have spoken against the Sudanese excesses.

Sudan recalls ambassadors

Khartoum, August 3

President Numeiri today appointed a new Foreign Minister and named six other new Ministers in a major Cabinet reshuffle.

Mr Farouk Issa, formerly a prominent figure in the Sudanese left wing, was replaced as Foreign Minister by Mr Mansour Khalid, Sudan's permanent representative at the United Nations and a former Minister for Youth.

The new Ministers, who were sworn in today, include Mr Abel Alier, who had already taken over the Ministry of Southern Affairs some days ago in succession to Mr Joseph Garang, a Communist Minister for his part in the abortive coup two weeks ago.

General Numeiri also recalled his ambassadors from London, Rome, and Belgrade, and his chargé d'affaires from Nairobi today. Earlier instructions had been issued to Sudan's Ambassador to Moscow and Sofia.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mohamed, said Sudan had decided to

expel a Soviet counsellor—the Bulgarian Ambassador, Stoyan Zaimov, because he had contacts with the leaders of the coup. But Sudan would not ask the Soviet Union to recall its Ambassador.

He said the Sudanese Ambassadors to Moscow and So. were being ordered home because of a campaign in the two capitals against Sudanese internal affairs.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman reported that the Sudanese Government had ordered the recall of the 1,900 advisers serving the country to stay home.

Meanwhile it was learnt here that the Soviet Embassy witnesses would testify against the West German mercenary Rolf Steiner on Thursday who his trial resumes in Khartoum.

Charges of leading Southern rebels against the Sudanese Government. The six witnesses were reported to include Brigadier Khalifa Atar, who led an attack on a rebel camp the South last year. Steiner alleged to have been there the time. — Reuter and UPI.

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Releasing this satellite is final gesture before the astronaut's departure. It is not the last scientific activity. After blasting from orbit and setting down for the journey home, Alf Worden will take a space walk at 4.34 p.m. tomorrow to collect the large film cassette from the scientific instrument bay. The instruments themselves, with the service module are jettisoned before re-entry.

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TELEVISION

MICHAEL ELLIOTT directs, Courtenay, Hird, Sir Ralph lead, a bicentennial stab at Goldsmith's classic comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," BBC-2, 8.0. Elsewhere, Edward Woodward, ex-Callan, ex-National Theatre, ex-Morecambe and Wise Show, crooner, does the lot ("The Edward Woodward Hour," ITV, 8.0). Midweek football is back ("Watney Cup," BBC-1, 10.15).

BBC-1

12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya Jeevan.
12.35 National Eisteddfod Report.
1.30 Watch With Mother.
1.45 News.
2.20 Play School.
4.40 Jackanory.
4.55 Hope and Keen's Crazy House.
5.20 Chingachook and the Lone Hunter.
5.44 Abbott and Costello.
5.50 News.
6.0 Nationwide.
6.20 If You Were Me: Kamel Khalifallah in Tunisia and Keith Powell in Yorkshire look at life in each other's homes.
6.45 Sing Hi, Sing Lo.
7.10 At Sea with the Navy: Ark Royal leads a flotilla of the Western Fleet.
8.0 Paul Temple.
8.50 The Flitties Relived.
9.0 News.
9.20 Harry Secombe's Cinema: Early days, rise to stardom, and life with the Goons.

BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Pets Day.
6.35-7.0 p.m. Open University: Arts 25.
7.30 News.
8.0 Stage 2: "She Stoops to Conquer," with Tom Courtenay, Thora Hird, Juliet Mills, Ralph Richardson.
10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative.

10.15 Worst Than Murder: Report on Mrs Muriel McKay.
11.10 News.
11.15 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)
1.55 p.m. Ghosts of a River: The Columbia River.
2.15 Tales of Edgar Wallace.
3.15 Time to Remember: 1917—Enough of Everything.
3.40 Paulus.
3.55 Yoga for Health.
4.25 Matinee: "The Refugee," with Denis O'Dea, Ingeborg Wells.
4.55 Sooty Show.
5.30 Ace of Wands.
5.30 News.
6.0 Cooking Price-Wise: California, Switzerland, Austria.
6.30 Benny Hill Show: with Nicholas Parsons, Andrew Melly, Bob Todd.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.0 The Edward Woodward Hour: with Beryl Reid, Patrick Cargill, Russell Hunter, Nina.
9.0 Public Eye.
10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservatives.
10.15 News.
10.45 Mountbatten: Meaning of Peta (1915-1947).
11.45 Wrestling.
12.15 a.m. Unorthodox Beliefs: Lawrence Moore who believes in UFOs.

ANGLIA—4.25 p.m. Anglia News.
4.30 Romper Room.
4.55 Sooty Show.
5.15 Ace of Wands.
5.30 News.
6.0 About Anglia.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.0 The Odd Couple.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.0 Public Eye.
10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative.
10.15 News.
10.45 It's Tar-

back! 11.20 Wrestling.
11.45 Reflection.
CHANEL—2.45 p.m. View from the Window.
4.0 Pinquings.
4.10 News.
4.20 Tea Break.
4.35 Sooty Show.
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5.30 News.
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6.10 Sooty Show.
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Uruguay fears invasion by Brazil

From CHRISTOPHER ROPER: Montevideo, August 3

Although Uruguay is one of the smallest countries in the western hemisphere — with less land and fewer inhabitants than the southernmost state of neighbouring Brazil — its problems preoccupy the entire continent. One suggestion discussed by intelligent citizens in Montevideo, is that Brazil may be preparing a unilateral solution to Uruguay's chronic political crisis.

The newspaper "Marcha" carried on its front cover "Brazil's invasion of Uruguay" on a report alleged to have been sent by the Argentine Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro to his Government. The report describes "Operation thirty hours" — which is the time the Brazilian General Staff estimates they would require to reach Montevideo from the northern border and establish themselves.

This "blitzkrieg" would be sufficiently rapid to prevent the international opinion of the United States, from bringing pressure on Brazil to desist from the occupation was complete. Certainly the Brazilian armed forces would be hard pressed to hold the Brazilians for 24 hours, let alone 30.

It must be admitted that it is harder to find Brazilians who take the idea seriously than Uruguayans. In Montevideo, few will dismiss the possibility and on the Left it is firmly believed to be probable in the event of a Left-wing victory in the November elections.

In Brazil, the normal reaction is laughter. If pressed some will admit that the possibility has been considered by sectors of the armed forces. They dismiss the fact that an invasion has been advocated by one of Brazil's two leading newspapers — the "Estado do São Paulo" — as the vapourings of the extreme Right.

The truth is hard to come by. But "Marcha's" reports can never be dismissed lightly. Certainly the past six months have seen unusual diplomatic activity and manoeuvre, which is best explained by the situation created by the victory of the Frente Amplio and the emergence of an Andean block on the one hand, and the deteriorating situation in Uruguay on the other.

Argentina is undoubtedly increasingly nervous in the face of Brazil's growing power. The recent meeting between President Alejandro Lanusse of Argentina and President Salvador Allende of Chile must be seen in a geo-political rather than an ideological context. Argentina is busy mending fences with all its neighbours in order to stand united against what it considers to be the growing threat of Brazilian power — power which would be consolidated if Brazil took possession of Uruguay.

Perhaps the truth is that a contingency plan for the invasion of Uruguay does exist. To justify an invasion — should it be necessary — Brazil has been seeking, without much success as yet, a pan-American treaty guaranteeing a united front against terrorism. Argentina knows that such a plan exists and is preparing for all contingencies. The "Marcha" report may be exaggerating when it suggests that the decision to invade has already been taken by Brazil, and that the Government is united in this resolve. One reason militating against this thesis is that Brazil is desperately anxious to secure a better international image. Furthermore, at recent Latin

India's annual ordeal by flood

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 3

More than one hundred people have been killed and several thousand made homeless by floods in many parts of India.

The parts worst affected are Bihar, and eastern Uttar Pradesh, where millions are virtually marooned in swirling waters and mothers often must watch helplessly as their children are washed away.

Flooding in Bihar is so serious that the State-owned oil refinery at Barauni is said to be in peril. State administration has been so disrupted that the army has been called to rescue people from what has been appropriately called their annual ordeal.

In West Bengal, especially in the northern part of the State, refugees from Bangla Desh have been deprived of pitiable and temporary shelter because rivers are in spate.

There is macabre humour in the presence in New Delhi of nine of Bihar's 11 Ministers. They are asking the Central Government for emergency funds totalling \$50 millions.

Others in the State expecting ministerial appointments have to be patient because the Chief Minister has postponed the expansion of the Ministry. Of crops worth 100 million rupees destroyed throughout the country more than a third were in Bihar, which may be a victim of hunger after the deluge.

The Central Intelligence Agency spent about \$70 millions to operate an army of more than 30,000 irregulars in Laos during 1970-1. A staff report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has disclosed.

The report indicated a far broader clandestine American involvement in the Lao guerrilla armies, now known as the 26Gs (after the French Battalions Guerriers), than has yet been publicly admitted in Washington.

The document was released by Stuart Symington, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee subcommittee on United States security agreements and commitments abroad.

There has been a widespread conception, as a result of Symington subcommittee hearings and press articles two years ago, that the principal CIA-trained guerrilla force in Laos was concentrated in the Plain of Jars under the leadership of General Vang Pao.

But the new report, based on interviews with American military and diplomatic officials in Laos, asserts that BG "irregular" forces are operating in all but one of the five military regions of Laos.

The BG irregulars, the Senate report says, are playing a far more important role in the Lao war than the Royal Lao Army. They have taken — and inflicted — heavier casualties than the regular Lao army forces.

From 1968 to early 1971, for example, the BGs suffered 8,020 killed and accounted for 22,728 enemy deaths, according to official figures. The Royal Lao Army in the same period lost 3,664 and claimed 8,522 enemy casualties.

The irregular units, says the staff report, "do most of the day-to-day patrolling, ambushing and attacking throughout the country." They are closely supervised and fed and paid by the CIA. Unlike the Royal Lao Army, the Senate document says, the BGs are guaranteed evacuation by Air America helicopters and medical care — in some cases provided in an American field hospital in the Royal Thai Air Force base in Udorn, Thailand.

The document is shot through with the word "deleted," omissions of facts and numbers demanded by executive agencies.

But for the first time the CIA permitted itself to be referred by name in a published document of the subcommittee during its three-year review of

US military commitments. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee have taken the position that the Thai units acknowledged by the Administration to be fighting in Laos are violating the Fulbright amendment to the 1971 Defence Authorisation and Procurement Bills. It prohibits American financing of third country forces in Cambodia and Laos and was designed to prevent further escalation of the US role in the Indo-Chinese war.

Most references to Thai troops in Laos were deleted from the staff report. Foreign Relations Committee sources, however, indicated that the United States may have spent as much as \$35 millions to finance a Thai "irregular" military presence in Laos.

A State Department spokesman said last week that there are fewer than 4,000 Thai "volunteers" in Laos. "The Thai irregular programme developed during the past year and was designed by the CIA specifically along the lines of the irregular programme in Laos," the report said.

Thai forces were introduced into Laos in significant numbers early last year when North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces advanced across the Plain of Jars. — Washington Post.



CIA backing for Laotian irregulars pinpointed

From LAURENCE STERN: Washington, August 3

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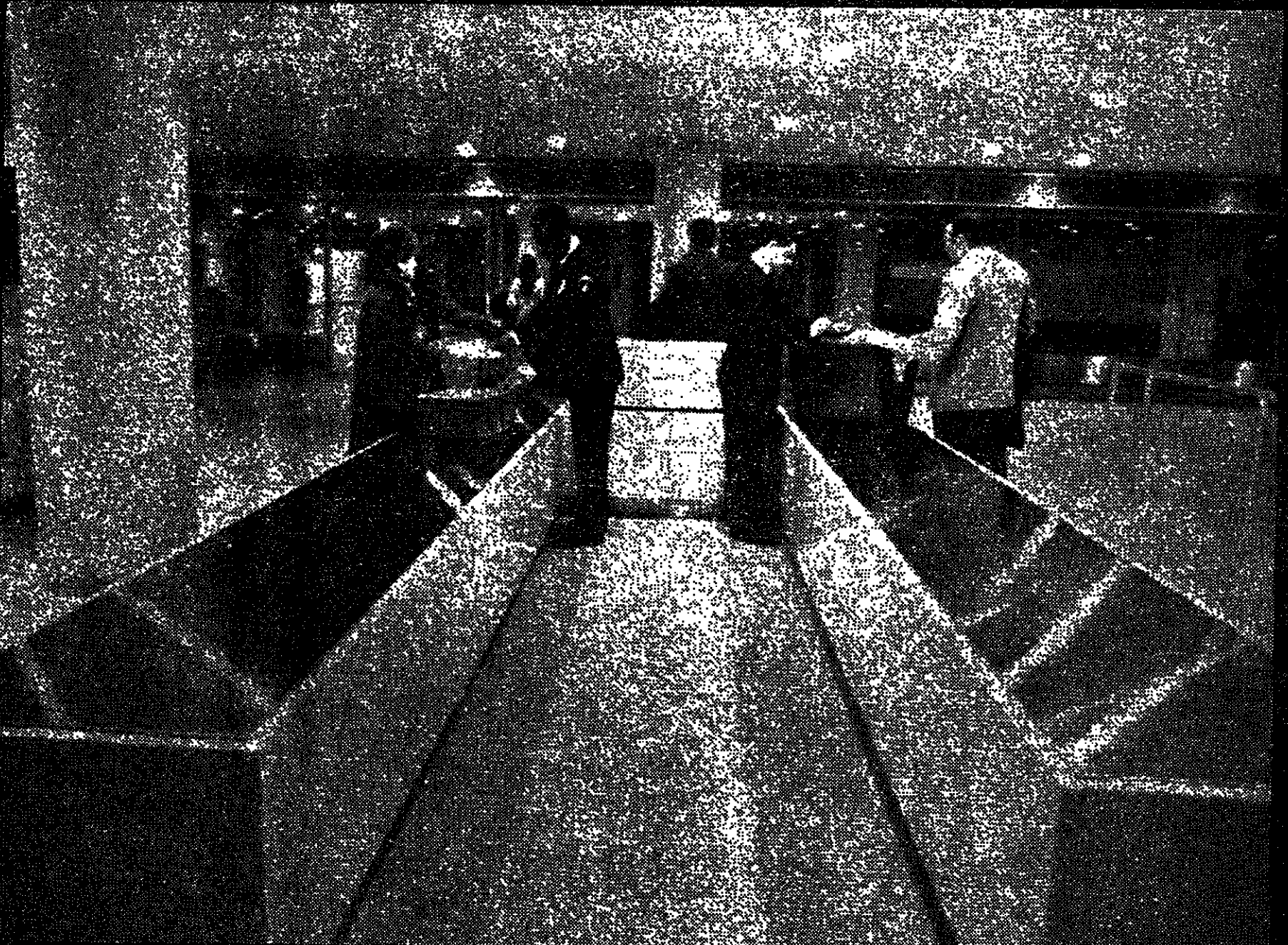
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TWA: the first airline with a terminal in New York that has its own customs facilities.



TWA's new terminal in New York is a miracle of common sense and convenience. Telescopic walks will take you from the plane to the terminal. Your bags will be delivered through

a completely new system — containerized and automated. You will be able to slip through one of twenty customs stations we've provided. Then a moving sidewalk will take

you to cabs and buses, while a conveyor belt will take your luggage. And the whole thing shouldn't take more than twenty minutes. Ask any travel agent.

Reports on Dean 'distorted'

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 3

A security police agent who gained the friendship of the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh, and then submitted reports on him to the police, was accused today by defence counsel of distorting and exaggerating the reports.

The agent, Mr Ken Jordaan, who is the first State witness at the dean's trial, on charges under the Terrorism Act, was cross-examined today by Mr Sydney Kentridge. Mr Jordaan told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday that he had been a member of the congregation at St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg, before he volunteered to become a police reservist.

Mr Kentridge questioned him today about his statement yesterday that the dean had spoken to an eye specialist in Detroit, Michigan, who wanted to send a submarine to free political prisoners on Robben Island, South Africa's maximum security prison.

Mr Kentridge said that what had happened was that while in America the dean had met an eye specialist who was a member of an organisation hostile to South Africa. The dean had mentioned the specialist's remarks as an example of the extent to which hostility to South Africa existed abroad.

It was ridiculous to suggest that the dean was involved in the plan, said Mr Kentridge. The plan was not put into operation because the eye specialist's organisation feared the prisoners would be shot if the submarine was attacked. Referring to other evidence

given by Mr Jordaan, Mr Kentridge said: "I suggest you exaggerated everything into a non-existent conspiracy."

Mr Jordaan said the dean not only believed in interracial violence, but envisaged taking part in it. Asked by Mr Kentridge what part the dean would have taken in this violence, Mr Jordaan said he did not know.

Mr Kentridge: Surely this is a question you as a security policeman would have asked? — I cannot recall asking him that question. I am still an amateur at this game.

Mr Kentridge asked if Mr Jordaan saw the dean as a type of general in the anti-Government movement. Mr Jordaan replied that although he would not describe the dean's position as that of a supreme commander he nevertheless saw him as occupying a senior position.

Mr Kentridge: Did you seriously believe this? — I did. Mr Jordaan once told the dean that Demetrius Tsafendas, who assassinated Dr Verwoerd, South Africa's Prime Minister, in 1966, was a public hero. Mr Jordaan said he did not remember this.

Mr Kentridge said the dean was horrified when Mr Jordaan said this and "formed the impression that you were wild and unstable."

Mr Kentridge said Miss Allison Norman, of London, would deny that she played any part in the so-called French Beytagh organisation. (Mr Jordaan said in evidence yesterday that Miss Norman had told him she was a wealthy woman and that she had supplied the dean with funds.)

One of the things that keeps TWA one step ahead.

Greek trial charges dropped

From DAVID TONGE

Athens, August 3

The first of two trials against opponents of the Greek regime ended early today in the Athens appeal court, with the civilian prosecutor withdrawing charges against six of the eight indicted by the military prosecutor. The verdict and probable sentences against the other two will be announced after the second trial.

This began this morning. It was interrupted when one accused, Costas Costarakos (28), a student, had claimed that Superintendent Kivas had not only taken part in his interrogation — and therefore should be disqualified as a witness — but had led the torture to which Costarakos claims he was subjected.

In both trials the defendants have alleged torture. Fotis Provatas (28), a graduate of Athens Polytechnic, appealed to journalists that his hands should be X-rayed. He claimed that bones were broken during his interrogation.

In addition to allegations of torture, lawyers claim that all the accused were arrested without warrant, that they were not heard before a judge within 48 hours as stipulated in the 1968 Constitution, that they were denied a lawyer for months, and that only in the two days before the trial could they talk properly to their lawyers, and then in the presence of guards.

Those accused in the second trial are charged with belonging to an underground body, "Rigas Feraios," and with plotting to overthrow the constitutional order. They are nearly all students. They include three 17-year-olds, and a daughter of a public prosecutor who still holds his office.

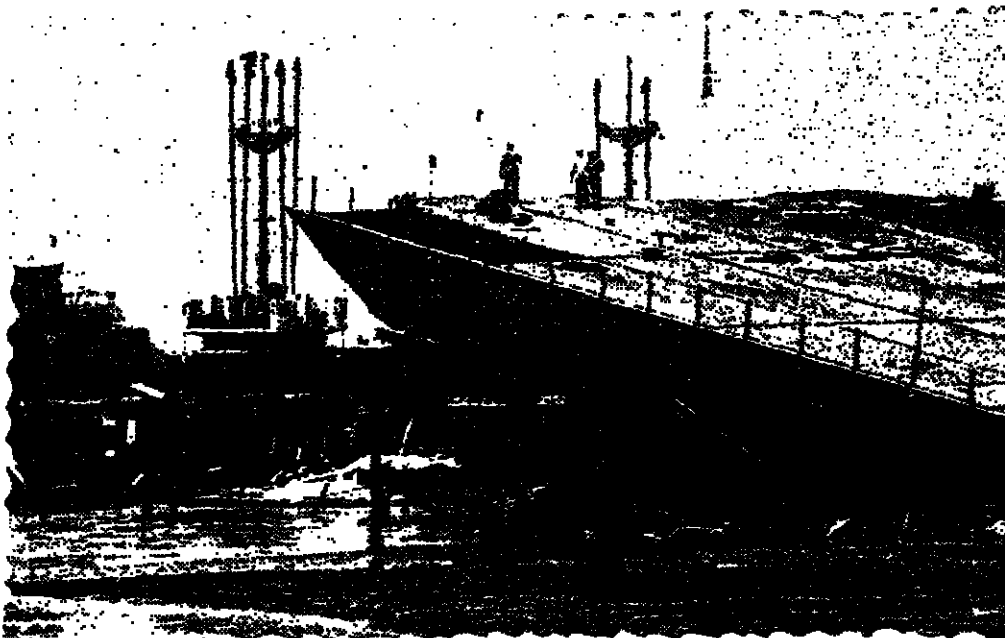
The indictment was drawn up by the military prosecutor who copied it, almost word for word, from statements made by police interrogators. Questions by the civilian prosecutor today to a police officer show prosecution concern about the indictment.

An officer called Yannikopolis did not do much good in his case when he claimed that one accused had handed over material on December 20. By this date the defendant had been in prison for one week.

Although the trial has started with claims of torture it is expected to end with the students explaining why they have found the regime intolerable.

Guinea fear of invasion

Guinea's security services claim that they have intercepted radio messages which show the country was due to have been attacked yesterday along its border with Portuguese Guinea. A communiqué was broadcast which said a conversation had been intercepted between two ships of a foreign navy and troops in Portuguese Guinea concerning an invasion attempt to free alleged fifth-column agents on trial in Conakry. Guinea has been placed under a state of alert.



Workmen dismantling the span of the West Gate Bridge, Melbourne, which collapsed last year killing 34. The panels were stored for examination by the Royal Commission

British firm blamed for bridge disaster

From our Correspondent: Melbourne, August 3

The Royal Commission inquiring into the collapse of Melbourne's Westgate Bridge has unanimously apportioned the greater part, but not all, of the blame to the designers, Freeman Fox and Partners of London. Thirty-five workmen died when the 367ft-long bridge collapsed on October 15 last year.

The bridge, a new and highly sophisticated design in concrete and steel, will be more than seven miles long when it is completed across the lower part of Yarra River basin which forms the port of Melbourne. It was to have cost £20 millions.

In their report, the three members of the commission say the tragedy was "utterly unnecessary" and "inexcusable." The report adds: "Error, error, and the events which led to the disaster moved with the inevitability of a Greek tragedy."

Chairman

The chairman of the commission was Mr Justice Barber, a Supreme Court judge since 1965. He was also chairman of the commission which inquired into the failure of the Kingsbridge in Melbourne in 1962. Mr Justice Barber was assisted by Sir Hubert Shirley-Smith, the British engineer who inquired into the failure of the Millers Haven bridge, and Professor Frank Bull, professor of civil engineering at Adelaide University. The 293-page report was signed by all three men.

While Freeman Fox and Partners were clearly singled out for the major share of the blame, all parties involved in the design and construction of the steel spans were criticised for "mistakes, miscalculations, errors of judgment, and sheer inefficiency."

The Lower Yarra Crossing Authority itself had allowed its judgment to be influenced by "the prevailing sense of pressure" at times, the report states. "This pressure situation was increased enormously by the constant stoppages by the unions and the men, arising often enough from unjustified claims."

The atmosphere of urgency was not the fault of the

authority but "it is unhappily true that at times it, as well as the other parties, permitted judgment to be influenced by the prevailing sense of pressure."

The result, the report says, was ill-considered decisions and "the kind of mistakes which all too often arise from hasty actions."

The bridge had been conceived as a structure of world standard and there had been no thought of cutting down on effectiveness of appearance by way of any false economy. There was a determination to avoid the mistakes made in the Kingsbridge.

The authority chose its professional advisers, and with their assistance its contractors, with great and anxious care. The project as a whole fulfilled the promise of its beginning, but in respect to the vital steel spans the bright beginning faded to a pitiful result.

The report mentions in some detail the industrial troubles suffered by World Services and Constructors Proprietary, Ltd., the original contractors. These led to their being relieved of the contract, which was then taken over by John Holland Constructors Proprietary, Ltd. In spite of what the report says the authority recognised as their inexperience in the type of steel construction required.

There was an attempt to mitigate the effect of this situation by taking steps to see that the inexperience of John Holland was counterbalanced by Freeman Fox and Partners accepting increased responsibility, the report says. Then having agreed with Freeman Fox that it should assume additional responsibilities and duties upon the appointment of John Holland, the authority "fell into grave error" by failing clearly to define the respective areas of responsibility and function of the two organisations.

Inspections

"This omission led to a situation in which neither the consultants nor the contractors were likely to give of their best efforts and in fact failed to do so," the commissioners note.

They express the opinion that the right of the authority to carry out regular and careful inspections "with consequent comments to the joint consultants" should have been exercised more frequently and sensibly, and the result might well have had "very beneficial results."

In another section the commissioners say that the management of John Holland (Constructors) had become "over-confident" as work on the bridge progressed, and ceased to seek or follow advice from three advisers appointed to help them.

But, the report goes on, "of all the parties involved, none enjoyed a higher reputation than Freeman Fox and Partners," and this "guzzled" at least some of the other parties "to the point of uncritical acceptance of its design and advice."

The commissioners say the design was in many respects inadequate, and that the firm failed to detect and correct failures and errors of judgment occurring during the period preceding construction and during the period from the collapse of the span up to the collapse of the bridge.

Freeman Fox are accused of failing in March, 1968, to supply World Services with a set of

bridge design calculations, "thereby causing serious disruption" to the programme.

Assurances given by Mr Jack Hindshaw, the resident engineer, who was killed in the collapse, in conjunction with Freeman Fox and Partners, the joint consulting engineers, were "unsupported by any relevant or sufficient calculations, and commissioners say."

Finally they complain that calculations supplied to them by Freeman Fox "demonstrate a complete inadequacy."

"Perhaps the most significant matter is the absence of some vital figures for which no satisfactory explanation was ever forthcoming," the commissioners say.

"We were left in the unhappy position of being unable on the evidence to decide whether these calculations were never made, lost, or simply not supplied to us despite repeated requests."

Defence

Speaking shortly after the report had been published, Sir Ralph Freeman defended his firm's design. It was "technically sound," he said. Only minor changes would be needed to the design and construction methods for the West Gate bridge and it could be completed within a year of work resuming. Sir Ralph said his firm was continuing to plan the future of the bridge. "We have not been sacked and until we are we will carry on as we have been," he said.

Defending the West Gate design, Sir Ralph said that since the disaster the firm had finalised two major contracts for bridges of the box girder type similar to West Gate, though slightly different in other aspects. The first of these, over the river Rumber, would have the longest span in the world at 4,850ft.

Sir Ralph said the Royal Commission's report provided lessons for the whole engineering world. In any human endeavour man learns by experience and the more bitter the experience the more he learns. "A senior partner of the firm, Mr C. D. Crosthwaite who ran the third behind Sir Ralph and Dr O. A. Kervens, who came to Melbourne and stay here for the remainder of the time Freeman Fox were concerned with West Gate."

Sir Ralph added: "I concur with the commission that the collapse should never have happened and stress that Freeman Fox and Partners, and I have no doubt all other parties connected with the project, regret any involvement in the tragedy."

The Victorian State Government tonight announced an independent inquiry into the West Gate design. The Acting State Premier, Mr Rupert Hamer, said the inquiry would determine if the present design was safe enough for work to resume.

A team of seven explorers say they have found the British frigate, sunk during a storm in Hudson Bay more than 250 years ago while on a trading expedition.

A spokesman for the team said the frigate was found 30 miles off shore and was "virtually intact, except for where the hull was split." — Reuters.

The Dutch make economy cuts

From our Correspondent: The Hague, August 3

In presenting his new five-party coalition to Parliament today the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Mr Biesheuvel, said that State expenditure will be cut on cultural projects, waterworks, road building, and agricultural reorganisation.

But public transport, low-cost housing, and regional industrialisation will get more support from the Treasury.

The Cabinet, which has a majority of seven in the Second Chamber, has adopted a middle-of-the-road policy.

Mr Biesheuvel said that its first task will be to stop inflation, reduce the deficit in the balance of payments, pursue a stronger

PARLIAMENT

Heath rules the waves

TAKING MORE time off from the Admiral's Cup, Mr Heath sailed through Commons questions yesterday with no trouble at all. He dealt in particular with Opposition fears about growing protectionist leanings in the US and with the concern expressed by Senator Humphrey about the world effects of the European Community's common agricultural policy.

Not to worry unduly — that seemed to be the skipper's advice, and his questioners did not press him very hard. The Prime Minister's mastery of questions in the growing almost tedious. If the Opposition fails to do it for him he will soon have to arrange a few handicaps to stimulate audience interest. He devised himself a potential setback or two, arranged the occasional precarious situation.

As things are, it looks too easy. Mr Heath is allowed to make all the running and win

his twice-weekly heat without extending himself. He leans nonchalantly on the dispatch box as if it were a bollard, gives a little harmless information in a manner both brisk and casual, cracks a mild joke or two, and never looks like falling into the water. If he ever did, one feels it would be through over-relaxing rather than getting pushed.

American protectionism? To call this an ominous growth, he told Dr John Gilbert, was altogether too sweeping. Any increase in protectionist sentiment was sectional, arising from problems over textiles and shoes, and not from trade with the EEC. This had almost doubled in the past 10 years.

He also recalled that after the launch of the Nixon message of congratulation the consistent support of the US for an

enlarged Community, and the President's belief that these historic decisions showed a determination to achieve the sort of unity that would prepare Western Europe to play its proper role in world affairs.

A wordier signal, it sounded, than the sort Mr Heath himself tends to put out.

And the anxieties of Senator Humphrey? Well, Mr Heath reminded Mr Wilson that when the Senator was Vice-President he and the US Administration supported the enlargement of the Community.

No detailed questions about agricultural policy were raised in the Nixon message, and the best way of sorting these things out would be through open discussion between the US and the enlarged Community.

Norman Shrapnel

Sacking Repatriation onus on bosses not seen to be voluntary

The Commons agreed to a Lords amendment to the Industrial Relations Bill which ensures that the burden of proof for a fair dismissal will rest with the employer.

Under the provisions of the Bill it would be considered an unfair industrial practice to take industrial action in defence of the unfair dismissal of a union shop steward, said Mr Eric Heffer, from the Opposition front bench.

"This means that one of the rights that the workers have enjoyed up to now in defending their fellow-workers and shop stewards has, in fact, been taken away from them," Mr Heffer said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Solicitor-General, asked him: "Where, and by what provision under the Bill, is it stated to be an unfair industrial practice to call industrial action over unfair dismissal?"

There is not one provision anywhere in the Bill making it an unfair industrial practice in support of a worker unfairly dismissed.

"We have provided remedies in respect of the worker who can go to the tribunal to challenge the injustice or justice of it, but alongside that the right to take industrial action remains. It is quite wrong to suggest that this right has been eroded or minimised in any way."

Mr Heffer: "You know that if workers are taking unofficial strike action or action of this kind, and going against an agreed contract, then the workers would be carrying out an unfair industrial practice."

Basic rights

"That means one of the basic rights which workers up to now have had to defend their shop stewards from being dismissed has been removed."

Sir Geoffrey said some Labour MPs tended to reject the value of any courts to decide industrial disputes.

The vagaries of the weather and the casual nature of casual labour in such jobs as hop picking or the pea harvest arose in the debate. Mr Dudley Smith, Under-Secretary, Employment, moved acceptance of an amendment to exclude from protection from unfair dismissal, any employee who was not an aggregate of less than four employees continuously employed for not less than 13 weeks.

This would remove casual, temporary, or seasonal employees from the calculation. Under the Bill as it stood, some casual workers would be excluded for the greater part of the year but would acquire the right to appeal during a comparatively short season when casual workers were employed.

The Government's reluctance to write the voluntary principle into the clause of the legislation dealing with payments for repatriation seemed very odd, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Michael Ramsey, said in the Lords. He was discussing an amendment moved by Lady White (Lab.) which would ensure that the voluntary principle in the clause.

Dr Ramsey said the debate had revealed widespread agreement that it was desirable to help people who wanted to go home. It had also revealed a widespread concern that the clause should be voluntary, and that this should be made abundantly clear to the public.

Lady White had claimed that the clause would leave the way open to some very restrictive behaviour on the part of some future administration. She said the reason for seeking to amend this clause lay in remarks by Mr Enoch Powell.

"We have to take his remarks seriously because he does represent a certain section of opinion in this country and he has made it very clear in what he said both in committee and in third reading that he does not accept what we entirely believe to be the attitude of the present Government, namely that these provisions should be used only for those wishing to go — that there should be no kind of pressure on them."

"It is quite plain that those who hold the views of Mr Powell wish to make this not just a safety net clause, but an instrument of policy deliberately to return as many as possible of those who have settled in this country from the new Commonwealth, and to return them from whence they came."

"Mr Powell makes no bones at all that his is his view of what would be desirable. It is for this reason one must look very much more closely at this clause."

Lord Wade (L.) said that from his discussions with Commonwealth immigrants he was almost unanimously feared that this was the thin end of the wedge and would be used in a way that he did not think the Government intended at present.

Lord Brooke of Cumnor (C)

said he thought Mr Powell had been quite right to draw attention to the future dangers of race troubles if the coloured population in some of our big cities rose, as it seemed likely to do, to one third or more of the whole.

"I don't know how once can effectively encourage dispersal, but I think it is a much better solution than any form of pressure on the coloured population to leave these islands altogether."

Lord Brooke stressed that there should be an absolute denial from the highest possible authorities that there would be any compulsory repatriation or any sort of pressure.

Lord Balfour said: "If people are going to emigrate here then they ought to mix with us and become part of our society or go back from where they came. We cannot afford to have separate little cities of different colour, which I am afraid is exactly the sort of thing which is building up. This is disastrous."

Social service

Lord Aberdare, Minister of State, Health and Social Security, said the Government was trying to provide a social service to help those immigrants who wanted to go home but did not have the means to do so. It had been decided to set up an independent, international, voluntary organisation, the International Social Service, to handle it — thus taking this controversial matter out of politics. Discussions with the International Social Service were continuing.

The Home Secretary had given very careful consideration to inserting the word "voluntary" into the clause, but it was the Government's opinion that there was no great need to amend it. The clause contained no power to compel anyone to do anything. Assistance could only be offered to those who desired to have it.

Lady White withdrew her amendment, and Lord Aberdare said: "I have been impressed by what has been said and I will draw the attention of the Home Secretary to it."

The committee stage continued.

Scots get aid for new towns

By our Political Correspondent

The Scottish new towns of Livingston and Glenrothes are to qualify immediately for the benefits available to special development areas.

The Government's decision was announced yesterday by Mr Anthony Grant, Under-Secretary, Trade and Industry, in written replies.

Mr Grant recalled that the Government, when it named special development areas in February, also promised to consider making special incentives available in Livingston and Glenrothes if they could make "an early and substantial contribution towards solving the problems of the new special development area in west central Scotland."

As a result of talks since then it had been decided to make special benefits available to the two new towns, provided that central Scotland had its new population in the next 10 months from the west central special development area, an 80 per cent of its new population in following years.

"These conditions are acceptable to the new town development corporations, who fully understand that such incentives will not be met. Special development area status will be withdrawn from them."

Among other benefits, the regional employment premium will continue to be payable in development areas until September 1974.

Reveal-all Wilson praised

Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne East, said yesterday that he had been the leader of several backbench Labour MPs who earlier tabled a motion welcoming Mr Wilson's disclosures about his money affairs.

The motion congratulated the Opposition leader for his willingness to publicise the financial circumstances in which he was left after serving as Prime Minister and welcomed this innovation of uninhibited frankness in opening up these matters of great public interest and concern.

The MPs invite Mr Heath and his colleagues to reveal their own financial circumstances for public perusal.

Mr Rhodes said he believed it would be a good thing in principle if all MPs gave details of their bank accounts to the public. "The naked truth would be a right to know just how those in public life are being financed."

He was quite willing to give details of his own bank account to anyone who asked.

Fishing subsidy

Mr James Prier, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, announced improvements in the deep sea fishing operating subsidy. In a written reply he said it had been decided to improve the operating subsidy by increasing the basic level of operating profits, the formula by which it was calculated, from £4 millions to £4.8 millions, with a similar increase in the ceiling of profit plus subsidy from £7 millions to £7.8 millions.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to the Guardian, 10, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, marriages, and deaths may be sent to the Guardian, 10, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, marriages, and deaths may be sent to the Guardian, 10, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

BIRTHS

TEER.—On August 3, 1971, at 10, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, a third son (Zachary William).

MARRIAGES

GOLDEN.—On August 3, 1971, at 10, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, a third son (Zachary William).

ENGAGEMENT

ARDWELL-LEWIS.—The engagement is announced between Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ardwell, of 15, Longfield Road, London, N.17, and Mrs. J. L. Lewis, of 15, Longfield Road, London, N.17.

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DEATHS (cont.)

BRIDGEMAN.—On August 2, 1971, at 10, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, a third son (Zachary William).

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Cancer 'cover' ended

The sale of insurance policies against the risk of cancer had now been discontinued, the Minister without Portfolio, Lord Drumalbyn, told the Lords yesterday.

Lord Amulree (L.), a doctor, had asked if the Government had noted "the activities of Blue Seal Plans (UK) Ltd. in promoting insurance, against cancer."

Lord Drumalbyn said this firm had operated as insurance brokers who made arrangements with Consumers Life Insurance Company Limited to market a policy which provided certain fixed benefits "in respect of confinement to hospital by reason of cancer."

Lord Benn told the Speaker: "I absolutely accept your decision. Since I may, quite unintentionally, have misled you on the point of order, I should like to apologise unreservedly to you and the House."

An apology by Benn

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn (Lab, Bristol SE) apologised to the Commons about a point of order he raised at the end of the debate on Upper Clyde Shipbuilders on Monday night.

He said he had given notice that he would seek to try to change one word attributed to him, "Hansard," during the debate on the Consolidated Fund Bill in the House. The word in "Hansard" was "merit" and Mr Benn said he believed the word he used was

هكذا من النجيب

HOME NEWS

Labour MPs claim
'I told you so' on
low benefit take-up

BY CHRISTINE EADE

Mrs Shirley Williams, the Shadow Secretary for Social Services, demanded yesterday that the Family Income Supplement for low-income families should be withdrawn within the next six months if it continued to prove a failure.

She said during a question time in the Commons: "We think the scheme is a bad one. On the second reading, Mr (Sir Keith) Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, said in so many words that the financing presented an insuperable barrier, and we said we didn't believe it. If we are still right in the next six months, will he withdraw this abortive scheme and

replace it with a decent scheme of family allowances?"

Sir Keith, who had to admit that only 23,152 families, or 23 per cent of those eligible, were to receive the payment, refused Mrs Williams's invitation to admit that he had been wrong about the scheme.

"If it fails to reach those for whom it is intended, then the Government would have to find a more direct method. I doubt whether it will mean withdrawing it; it might mean refining it."

Most of the 45 minutes of questions about the social services were taken up with Labour members highlighting Sir Keith's detailed statistics, did little to defuse the "I-told-you-so" attitude of Labour.

He told Mr Robert McCrindle, the Conservative member for Billericay, that a quarter of all the payments were made to single-parent families. But Mr Brian O'Malley, Opposition spokesman on pensions, told him that many women were denied FIS because they worked part-time. Sir Keith said that 30 hours a week was considered full-time work.

Mr Dennis Skinner, the Labour member for Bolsover, calculated that if the 20,000 successful applicants were spread over all the parliamentary constituencies, there would only be 32 in each.

"That's two in each parish, and they can take some finding," he said contemptuously. "That's an average of £2 a week a person, which will cost £2 millions and not the £8 millions the Minister was bragging about last year."

He asked what the rest of the money would be spent on besides television advertising, at which point Mr Arthur Lewis, the Labour member for West Ham North, shouted: "How much do they pay Marjorie Proops?"

Sir Keith seemed angrier about this than the low take-up, as he considered that the integrity of Marjorie Proops, who is advertising the scheme on television, had been impugned.

"Mrs Proops had every right to ask for a fee," he stormed, "but she forewent a fee and is doing it for nothing."

Conservative MPs, sensing a slight victory, yelled at Mr Lewis to withdraw. Mr Frank Allam, the Labour member for Salford East, brought the House back to the realities of the scheme by saying: "It is based on the assumption that there are large numbers of people

who are ready to hold out their hands for anything. But there are poor people who are too proud to do so."

Sir Keith confined his argument to the figures. He said that 58,229 families had asked for FIS. Of these, 23,152 were to receive it and 23,301 were ineligible. Another 20,000 families on supplementary benefits, but with an income too great to be eligible, would also benefit by the scheme.

"This is a result of one phase of advertising, before any payments have been made. That is what is so encouraging that 43,000 families will be very glad it was introduced."

But, unimpressed by the figures, Mr Michael Mescher, the Labour member for Oldham West, said that the low take-up meant that the Government's whole anti-poverty strategy was stillborn.

The Child Poverty Action Group said yesterday that Sir Keith had been warned before introducing FIS that a means-tested benefit scheme would not succeed in channelling resources to low-income families.

Mr Frank Field, director of CPAG, said that Sir Keith had promised to look at other methods if the FIS scheme failed to get an 85 per cent take-up by those eligible. Take-up was now little more than 20 per cent, and the Government should look at other ways of fulfilling its electoral promises of increased help to families on low incomes.



Waiting in the wings at the Arab Horse Society's summer show which opened yesterday at Kempton Park racecourse, Middlesex. During the three-day show horses for sale are paraded at special times in the rings

River polluters 'should
be heavily taxed'By JUDY HILLMAN,
Planning Correspondent

Dartmoor National Park," the report says.

The report emphasises the growing demand for water, with the need to build as many reservoirs as that is to be the main source of supply—in the next 35 years as were created in the past 100. But sooner or later, the report says, this country must turn to less land-consuming sources than reservoirs.

The authors, who include the clerk of a water board, a research chemist, a geologist, and an architect-planner, are concerned about the nation's water, and it looks as though the campaigners for change are now pushing on an opening door. Lord Sandford, Under-Secretary in the Department of the Environment, said yesterday a Government statement on the organisation of water services would be published soon.

"Most of the Reservoirs," the Rambler's Association, Cranford Meas, London W19 7PT. Price 15p.

tary committee to investigate desalination and link-ups with existing nuclear power stations. It also suggests the possibility of a "national water grid," if practicable, which would help weigh individual projects against national needs.

On pollution of rivers, the report calls for immediate action, with polluters paying for new sewage disposal and purification works. Initially, there might be cause for Government financial aid, which could be recouped through the sale of purified river water.

The Rambler's Association is, of course, only one of the bodies concerned about the nation's water, and it looks as though the campaigners for change are now pushing on an opening door. Lord Sandford, Under-Secretary in the Department of the Environment, said yesterday a Government statement on the organisation of water services would be published soon.

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Bard for the second time

By JAMES LEWIS

The National Eisteddfod of Wales, which does not confer its honours lightly, awarded the Bardic Crown at Bangor yesterday to Bryn Martin Davies, the schoolteacher who also won it last year at Ammanford.

Multiple awards are rare, and only twice in this century have poets won a crown in successive years. By a coincidence one of them was Caradog Prichard, Fleet Street journalist, who was one of yesterday's adjudicators and who won it in 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Although the Eisteddfod professes to look for innovation and experiment, what it really appreciates is tradition, and Mr Davies provided it with his sequence of 12 poems, in free metre on "The Captive Light."

He chose to interpret this as "the light of the Welsh people's race" and delved deeply into the poetry of the old Bards, Aneurin and Taliesin,

and into the prose of the Mabinogion, to search for and set free this light.

Mr Davies, who comes from Caernarvonshire, is an Honorary Welsh graduate of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and teaches Welsh at Kington Grammar School. He is 38.

The John Edwards Memorial Award given by the Guild for the Promotion of Welsh Music went to the music critic and writer Mr Huw Williams, of Ty Croes, Anglesey, for his research on Welsh hymn tunes.

This year's Eisteddfod marks the coming of age of the "all Welsh rule," introduced in 1950, which makes English virtually a banned language at the Eisteddfod.

Yesterday's president, Mrs Helen Ramage, said: "We have to show that the inheritance on

which we Welsh speakers pride ourselves is well worth possessing by others not so lucky by birth."

An identical appeal to "extend the boundary of the language" was made at the small meeting of Bards in Llangollen in the cold depths of January 1789, a meeting that marked the beginning of the competitive Eisteddfod of today.

While the appeal may remain unchanged the festival itself is constantly growing in size and creating many problems thereby. The cost of mounting it has nearly doubled in a decade and is now about £120,000, which places a growing burden on the neighbourhood that plays host to the festival.

The crowds who attend it create a growing traffic problem which yesterday could be felt along much of the North Wales coast.

Price fears 'exaggerated'

By our own Reporter

The impact on the cost of living of Britain joining the Common Market was very much a secondary matter, according to Mr Asher Winegarten, deputy director of the National Farmers' Union and its chief economist. He predicted yesterday that expanded British farm production would save imports worth up to £400 millions a year.

Mr Winegarten, who was addressing the Somerset branch of the NFU at Wells, said the main reason why the retail cost of food had become an issue was because, as a nation, we had grown used to the idea of buying much of our food at below its true cost of production.

"So, while food prices would undoubtedly tend to go up if we joined the EEC, the most effective way of keeping the price of food to the housewife at a reasonable and stable level is to stop inflation."

"Talk about the high prices we shall have to pay in the Community to subsidise the allegedly inefficient European farmer is grossly exaggerated and out of tune with economic realities. Against the background of world price trends and inflation, the impact on the cost of living of Common Market membership is of a very secondary order of magnitude."

Mr Winegarten explained that the growth which the Government White Paper estimated for the farming industry after British entry would provide a permanent contribution to the import saving and the prospect of increased exports within the EEC.

He said that using the Government forecast of an increase in output of 4 per cent a year after 1972-3, he believed that by 1978-9 the annual saving of

imports from increased food production would be £350 millions to £400 millions.

But Mr Winegarten gave a warning that farmers, to meet the demands of an expanding industry, would need to be reassured about stable and profitable outlets for their produce before they invested extra capital.

Mr Winegarten recalled that the NFU had insisted on the need to establish a better income and liquidity position for farmers, better processing capacity, and better marketing arrangements so that the opportunities for expansion could be met.

"Let it be understood that production in 1977—the final year of the transitional period—will depend upon whether farmers in the next three years are able to expand their investment in both fixed and working capital to a significant degree," he said.

Labour's plan to cut
world's armaments

By MICHAEL LAKE

The Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, yesterday presented a new Labour Party policy document on East-West relations to take account of what the Opposition regards as significant changes in the Kremlin towards European security.

The key to the Labour attitude, which was issued as a statement by the National Executive Committee, is Mr Brezhnev's readiness to negotiate reductions in the armed forces in Europe. This readiness, the document says, makes it urgent for members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to meet without prior conditions.

The Russians never responded to NATO's call for mutual and balanced force reductions at Reykjavik in 1968. But as Mr Healey pointed out yesterday, the Soviet Communist Party Congress in March this year, showed a clear commitment away from military expenditure towards the consumer and a readiness by Mr Brezhnev to stand up to the voracious demands of his military advisers.

Mr Healey's own preference is for a straight 5 or 10 per cent cut in forces across the board. He suggested this could be done in the areas most disagreeable to the other side: reductions in American tactical nuclear missiles for a reduction in Soviet tanks.

His personal view, he added, was that the cuts should be carried out by the Russians and the Americans, which would allow the smaller nations to take a bigger share of their own defence without actually spending more money.

The statement goes on to suggest that the first step towards negotiations should be within the next 12 months; and that as soon as adequate preparations are made the neutral and non-aligned countries in Europe should join all NATO and Warsaw Pact members in a general European Security Conference.

"By reducing fears that may exist between the two alliances, that political change might threaten their defence, these discussions should make easier for all concerned to adjust their policies to the justifiable demand of the European peoples for the right, enshrined in the United Nations Charter, to order their affairs without external interference."

This is perhaps the most important political paragraph in the document, since it illustrates the difficulty of reaching a real détente in Europe. It involves a certain recognition of the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty, under which the Russians

invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, yet objects to external interference in "political change."

Mr Healey said: "Neither side wants political changes which would make for instability. But you could have a system which might make it possible for the Russians to divest themselves of some of the colonial rôle in Europe."

The Labour Government was markedly lukewarm towards a European Security Conference when in office, only chawing slightly in its latter days. Mr Healey's argument now is that the Soviet attitude, especially on force reductions, has changed so significantly that it is possible to foresee progress, and that progress is being made on new, liberalising arrangements in Berlin.

One of the stronger incentives for a European Security Conference is that it would make relations between the Soviet Union and her satellites easier—as Mr Healey implied—and thus enable the expansion of contacts with Western European countries.

The difficulty remains that the Russian leaders cannot afford to let their satellites get too far ahead of them economically, or out of step politically, and they maintain by far the most conservative regime in Europe.

7.5M
escape
rise

By our own Reporter

Increases in National Insurance graduated contributions beginning on September 21 have been defined by the Department of Health and Social Security.

These increases were first announced by Mr Barber, the Chancellor, in his Budget speech in March when he said graduated contributions would have to rise to meet the extra £560 millions a year spent on pensions and supplementary allowances.

The new rates mean an increase of 1.1 per cent in the rate of graduated contributions payable on earnings between £18 and £30 a week and 4.35 per cent on earnings between £30 and £42 a week. There will be no increase for 7.5 million people earning less than £18 a week.

The practical effect is shown in the following examples:

● A man earning £20 a week now pays 51p in graduated contributions. From September 21 he will pay 54p.

● A man earning £40 a week now pays 89p and will pay £1.41. The change is part of Mr Barber's move towards his long-term objective of fully graduated National Insurance contributions.

'Black
Beauty'
in front

TEENAGERS still prefer the books which their parents used to read, according to a survey published yesterday.

Preliminary findings of a national sample of 9,000 ten to 14-year-olds made by the University of Sheffield's Institute of Education show that while comics are read extensively, the most widely read books are "Black Beauty" (Anna Sewall), closely followed by "Little Women" and "Treasure Island."

Next in the list are "The Secret Garden" (Enid Blyton), "Held" (Jettamma, Spyril), "The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe" (C. S. Lewis), "Oliver Twist" (Charles Dickens), "Alice in Wonderland" (Lewis Carroll), and "Tom Sawyer."

The research survey covered 197 primary and 198 secondary schools in England and Wales. The report says that few books written for children in recent decades have not built up such a wide following as the old favourites.

Giro men
win 9 pc
rise

The strike by Post Office Giro and computer staff was called off yesterday when the management agreed to a 9 per cent pay claim back dated to January. The strikers will return to work today.

The Post Office originally offered 8½ per cent. A spokesman for the Civil and Public Services Association said: "Also conceded is the claim for a shortening of the senior machine operators' pay scale by three points which ensures no supervisor will get paid less than the grade he supervises."

"This scale-shortening gives pay increases of 12.7, 16, and 20 per cent to those who were on the three lowest points of the scale—with actual amounts ranging up to £4 a week."

More than 300 staff were on strike yesterday at the Giro headquarters in Bootle, Lancashire, and at computer centres at London, Derby, and Edinburgh. It was the second day of the strike.

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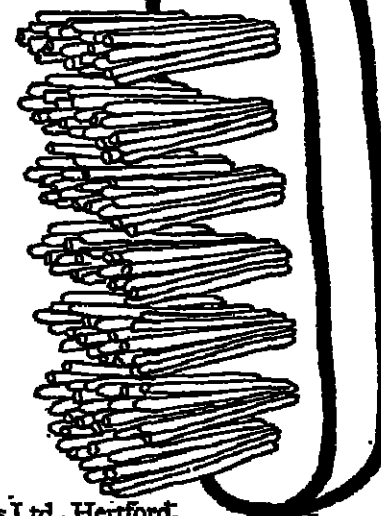
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Minister proclaims 'plus' side of cut in film finance

By DENNIS BARKER

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary of State for Industry, who announced last week in Parliament that Government finance to the National Film Finance Corporation would be cut in favour of seeking private investment, yesterday called a press conference to announce that Government finance to the NFFC would be cut in favour of seeking private investment. The whole thing, in short, was a decidedly curious exercise which Mr Ridley strenuously denied was caused only by the political and artistic storm that had blown up since his decision was originally announced.

Ministry 'was negligent'

The Department of Trade and Industry was accused yesterday of negligence in failing to intervene in the affairs of the National Film Finance Corporation. Sir Elwyn Jones, QC, for the company's policyholders and shareholders, said the department "had the powers to intervene but negligently failed to do so."

He told the tribunal inquiring into the company's collapse that his submission would be that the department should have intervened to prevent the course of events continuing and ending in the disaster of 1971.

Mr Norman Nail, a senior official at the Department of Trade and Industry, explained why, in his opinion, V and G had failed. He said:

"Some time early in 1967 or 1968, and certainly when the tariff went, V and G lost its selective basis, and its portfolio of risk was getting like any other company's. At the same time there were galloping inflation and the looking up of assets in associated companies."

Early in 1971, V and G was faced with an increase in liabilities on the outstanding claims because of inflation which it had not bargained for and faced with an increase in claims in total because it had lost its selective basis and this forced it to its knees."

Mr Cyril Homewood, an assistant secretary at the department, who was recalled for cross-examination, agreed with Sir Elwyn that legislation since the war was aimed at making it certain that no British insurance companies failed. But he also agreed that 19 motor insurance companies founded between January, 1961, and June this year, had failed.

He also agreed that leaving any deficiency in the department's legal powers, one

Writ for actress

By our own Reporter

Britt Ekland, aged 28, the actress and former wife of Peter Sellers, is being sued by a High Court over a gold mine shares.

John Proust and Company, City stockbrokers, have issued a writ claiming £2,916. The writ alleges that in February, 1968, chartered accountants acting for Miss Ekland, bought from the stockbrokers 5,000 shares, subject to a rights issue, in Zandpan Goldmining, Ltd., of South Africa.

There was a call of 58p a share and the aggregate of call moneys due in March, 1968, totalled £2,916. The stockbrokers allege that, by an oversight, they did not debit Miss Ekland with the call money. The money has not been paid.

Dallas aced

The Dallas Aces are now the official world champions, but on this hand from their chair, the Aces, who won the match, were not the only ones to be disappointed. The Dallas Aces, who won the match, were not the only ones to be disappointed. The Dallas Aces, who won the match, were not the only ones to be disappointed.

In both rooms East opened with 4C and South bid 5C. Wolff, sitting North for the Aces, bid 6C and Jacoby (South) bid 6D. Delmonico, sitting North for the Aces, bid 6D and Jacoby (South) bid 6D. Delmonico, sitting North for the Aces, bid 6D and Jacoby (South) bid 6D.

Not at all, said Mr Ridley, pouring out sherry for everyone and forgetting to serve himself—a gesture unlikely to disarm the NFFC which in the past 21 years has helped 721 feature films off the ground at a cost to the taxpayer of less than £200,000 a year, half the cost of a modest feature film.

No, he said, he had something new to say. This was that there was a "misunderstanding" about what the Government had done. He hoped to provide any subsidies on artistic grounds, which was the province of the Department for Education. It was the NFFC's function to provide finance purely on commercial lines.

Then how had successive Conservative and Labour Governments been able to leave the NFFC alone? Mr Ridley said the only fair question was whether it was better to finance films with private money or Government money—the artistic argument was a "red herring."

But he went on, the success of the Government's strategy—whereby another £1 million will be given to the NFFC if it can be matched with £3 million from private sources—would depend on producers "making films which people go to see and pay for."

Best sellers

Was he worried by the fact that current best-selling films included sex films and Ken Russell's "The Devils"? "I don't think it follows that second-rate films and the horror films are the most successful. As far as I know, "The Sound of Music" and "Love Story" have been the most successful films for many years, and they are as pure as driven snow."

Mr Ridley then spelled out what exactly the Government was doing. It was not treating the NFFC stingily. Of the £5 million promised by the Labour Government in 1964, £1 million had been paid, £1 million was promised if a consortium matched it with £3 million, and bank loans of £700,000 had been guaranteed, if necessary, to meet existing commitments. Nor had the Government closed the door to the possibility that it might invest more money later by means of a rights issue.

He did not see what he had done as an ideological move. "There is no evidence that I am jeopardising anything. This is positive and a plus."

Yes, "we hope it will succeed and provide ever-increasing sources of money for the British cinema."

But, it was suggested, private finance had been cagey so far because of the very large sums involved and the highly speculative element. Well, merchant banks did not have the specialised knowledge of what was likely to succeed: their marriage to the skills of the NFFC should be a successful formula.

The NFFC was preparing a prospectus to get private finance firms interested and this would go out by the end of August. He understood that initial soundings had been hopeful but that there had been some "slightly less encouraging noises" more recently.

The managing director of the NFFC, Mr John Terry, said the encouraging sounds had in fact been made six months ago when the idea of the consortium was first floated. But he believed the corporation had a reasonable chance of raising the private finance.

Captain Louis V. Distelzweig, aged 29, based at RAF Wittering, hit the ground before his parachute could open. The plane was flying low when it developed trouble, crashed into a field, and exploded.

A United States Air Force pilot serving with the RAF was killed yesterday when he ejected from his crashing Harrier jump jet at Wansford, Northants.

What could poor West do now? If he discarded a heart, declarer would play ace, king, and another, establishing his last heart in his own hand and forcing a spade lead to his A. Q. tenace for twelve tricks.

If West discarded a spade, Belladonna would throw a heart from dummy and lead the ace from dummy and lead the ace from dummy and lead the ace from dummy.

Many experts are now using an opening bid of 4C or 4D in place of 4H or 4S respectively when they hold greater strength than direct 4H or 4S. Partner must, of course, transfer to 4C or 4D.

He told a conference of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology at Aberdeen, that these were cases where the parents had not been able to cope with the stresses of life.

The "Belsen Beauty" was only one of four types of battered babies—the "Belsen Beauties"—were found totally neglected and with bones protruding, in homes where the pets were beautifully cared for, Dr Malcolm Cameron, Reader in Forensic Medicine at the London Hospital Medical College, said yesterday.

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Above: some New Guinean teachers pride themselves on blackboard work which British recruits are not obliged to emulate. Below: an elder teaches boys at a technical school a traditional method of building canoes

Stone Agers need teachers

ABOUT 100 British second-ary teachers are being recruited to teach in Papua, New Guinea, the UN trust territory which is due for self-government within three years, and where thousands of isolated people are still living in Stone Age cultures.

Mr Frank Hioh, an Australian administrator in New Guinea seconded to the London Institute of Education, is responsible for finding the British teachers.

Out of 500,000 children, only half get any schooling at all. 50 per cent of those aged six to 11 go to primary schools, and about half of those then go on to high schools, technical schools, or vocational centres.

Mr Hioh said yesterday that major educational effort on the island was only a decade old, and the local Port Moresby paper, an extension of an Australian one, had as its rubric: "The most smudged newspaper in the world." It is used for rolling cigarettes.

"Although we can offer good money for teachers, we emphasise to all applicants that this is a really difficult job," he said. Teachers would be using English as the language of instruction. Apart from 600 local languages there was only pidgin, which was lengthy in its descriptions of new objects or abstract ideas, and Motu, the language of the Port Moresby district.

But the real educational problem was that the eager English-speaking schoolboys had to live at the same time in their traditional rural cultures. The value of teachers from Britain compared with Australia, Mr Hioh said, was that they were used to improvising their own syllabus and educational methods without central direction.

At the secondary level—where most children are boarders because of the poor communications on the island—a new course has been devised for social sciences which brings together geography, history, and anthropology. Science is backed up by slides, tapes, and radio programmes.

"We have got the money, the buildings, and a populi r interest. What we lack are the teachers," he commented. Although the majority of teachers are locally born and a teachers' college is producing 140 graduates a year, about 80 per cent of the secondary teachers are expatriates.

Mr Hioh and the territory are looking for specialists in most subjects, including some headmasters.

In British currency, secondary teachers would earn £3,090 to £3,317 for a single man, £3,257 to £3,484 for a married man, and £2,847 to £3,163 for a single woman. Contracts are for two to four years, including an annual air return fare to Sydney, or two thirds of the return fare from New Guinea to Hongkong.

Richard Bourne

Hotels not 'anti' registration

By our own Reporter

The British hotel industry yesterday declared that it was not opposed to some form of registration and classification of hotels, but had reservations about the cost. These reservations were immediately contested by the Cornwall Tourist Board, which for three years has run a registration scheme.

The industry's statement came from the joint liaison committee of the three principal trade organisations—the British Hotels and Restaurants Association, the Brewers' Society, and the Caterers' Association. It said that a number of questions need to be answered, such as the precise definition of the word "hotel," what constituted "classification," and the method of financing the "quite considerable" cost.

"The registering and classifying of hotels of fewer than four bedrooms would seem to be of doubtful value at this stage, and this is one matter the trade associations would wish to discuss with the tourist organisations. It is difficult to see any case for compulsory registration of every type of accommodation down to, say, the pub with one letting bedroom or the farm house, which takes summer guests."

But Mr Anthony Crookes, the tourist officer of the Cornwall Tourist Board, did not agree that registration need be expensive, or that small hotels and other accommodation should not be registered.

"On the basis of our experience, it can just about pay for itself," he said. Cornwall charges a £3 registration fee and 10p a letting. In the first year of its operation—when four inspectors were employed looking at premises—it lost £2,000, but this year its cost will be under £1,000. There could be no loss at all if the fees were raised.

In the past three years 1,000 proprietors, representing 6,000 properties, have voluntarily registered—one third of the total. Five new accommodation bureaux have been set up on the perimeter of the county.

"Anyone who caters for tourists must be prepared to accept registration," Mr Crookes said. "The man with only one letting room is in a niche which could topple the whole thing. If he is in business with the public, he should register. I think it should be compulsory."

Some British ex-servicemen who were prisoners of war in Japan, are hoping their petition to the state visit by the Emperor Hirohito in October will bring about a cancellation of the visit.

Hostility to the visit comes from branches of the Federation of Far East Prisoners of War Associations. Mr Jack Halls, chairman of the North Essex branch, said yesterday: "I am very opposed to the visit and so are most of our 80 members."

Mr Halls, who works for the Department of the Environment, said his association would be failing in its duty to servicemen who died in camps in Burma and Thailand if a protest was not registered. "Although things have changed in Japan, the Emperor is one of the last of the old guard," he added.

The federation will not take part in any demonstration against the Emperor. Mr Halls explained: "We do not propose to demonstrate because we don't want to offend the Queen. But we feel we should express our dissatisfaction."

Mr George Carroll, aged 51, of Orpington, Kent, who was in Japanese hands from Christmas Day, 1941, to August 1945, said: "I don't think the visit is a very good idea. We would not have invited Hitler or Mussolini had they been alive. I know 26 years is a long time, but it still rankles."

The Emperor Hirohito and the Empress will be guests at a state banquet at Buckingham Palace, and the Emperor will lay a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.

The Japanese Embassy says that only messages of support have been received.

Evidence wanted

Written evidence is wanted by a committee reviewing the working of the 1952 Defamation Act. The Lord Chancellor's office said yesterday.



Richard Bourne

Hirohito visit opposed

By our own Reporter

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Student family refused benefit

By our own Reporter

A student teacher, who applied for supplementary benefit to support his wife and two children during the summer vacation, has been told that his education authority grant for 1970-1 is supposed to last him until the new term in September.

Mr J. C. Bevan, of Chorley, claims that when he was awarded his grant, comprising £360 for himself plus £350 for his dependants, he was told this would be for the "academic year," which he imagined to mean the college year from September to July, excluding the Christmas and Easter holidays.

At Easter, he applied for supplementary benefit and was awarded £14.50 a week, but when he applied again recently, after failing to find a temporary job, he was told by a different social security officer that he was entitled to only £2.0 a week, plus rent, because his grant is still being taken into account.

In a letter to the Guardian, Mr Bevan blames the "inconsistency" of the social security offices on a "misrepresentation of fact by the local county council" in awarding grants for an "academic year," when they are meant to last for the full year.

A spokesman for Lancashire County Council said that Mr Bevan's personal grant of £380 included a standard allowance of £36 for maintenance during the 2 vacation weeks in a full year, and that the grant of £350 for his wife and children was calculated to last for 52 weeks.

"Students are not told this in so many words when they are informed about the grant, but they have to use their common sense," he said. "They are sent a leaflet explaining that they can apply for a booklet giving full details of how grants are assessed if they want to."

According to the Department of Health and Social Security, both the dependants' grant and the vacation maintenance allowance of £38 are taken into account when assessing supplementary benefit. But without a detailed investigation the department could offer no explanation of why Mr Bevan had been awarded more than £14 a week at Easter.

Mr Bevan concludes his letter: "If I might add a further, more general, condemnation of the Department of Health and Social Security's anomalies, my family must now exist on £13.50 a week during the college year, £6.50 below the accepted 'poverty line' under which others in my financial position who are not students can claim family income supplement. Can our future educationists believe in a country that denies them even the minimum rights of other citizens?" Family income supplement can only be claimed by those who are in full-time employment.

Lord Geddes, the chairman of the tanker committee, said: "Research work will continue until the industry has an adequate understanding of the problem of electrostatics arising during the washing process."

The cause of explosions in three 200,000-ton tankers in December, 1969, which killed four seamen, may always remain a mystery, says a report published yesterday. But it is hoped that research now being carried out should at least prevent a repetition. The report is by the tanker committee of the International Chamber of Shipping.

The accidents involved the Shell tanker Mactra, which caught fire in the Mozambique Channel, the Dutch-owned vessel, which sank off Senegal, and the Norwegian tanker King Haakon VII, which was damaged off Liberia. Two of the crew of the Mactra and two in the Mactra died.

Most of the research has concentrated on the build-up of static electricity in ships' tanks as they are being cleaned by jets of water. In the past year the ICS and others over the world have spent more than £1 million on this aspect of research alone.

Lord Geddes, the chairman of the tanker committee, said: "Research work will continue until the industry has an adequate understanding of the problem of electrostatics arising during the washing process."

The damage, said to be similar to that caused by selective weedkillers, has occurred in only two parts of the town, Lane Head and Brookfoot. The health department has already eliminated two sources suspected by townspeople — "a great dark cloud, tinged with blue at the edges, which turned out to be smoke going straight up from a factory chimney," and "a nasty acid smell," which turned out to be from a works whose pollutant was well known to the alkali inspectorate.

Alderman Samson Williams, chairman of the health committee, said last night that circumstantial evidence pointed to a certain industrial plant. Beyond that he would not go. "If we named the industry, and the Government analyst came

up with something completely unsuspected, where would we be then?" he asked.

His warning about washing fruit and vegetables, "wherever they come from" (a warning which presumably does not include oranges, pineapples, and other fruits which do not flourish in the open at Brighouse), has been reinforced by generally prudent about what they eat. By that meant not eating a vegetable which, even when washed, has a scab on it or looked unusual in some way.

If the chemical pollutant turns out to be what Brighouse suspects it to be, it is not thought to be harmful to human beings. Certainly no doctors in Brighouse have yet reported unusual symptoms in the patients.

More pay rises

About 12,000 non-manual workers at subsidiary operating companies of the National Bu Company are to get pay rises of between £31 and £145 a year.

Man 'tried murder'

A man appeared in court yesterday charged with the murder of a woman. The man was charged with the murder of a woman.

SCOFIELD



King Lear (with the Fool)



A Man for All Seasons



Captain from Kopenick

FOR A PUBLIC PERFORMER Paul Scofield is notably a very private person. Interviews with him are rare enough to make one wonder if he exists at all outside the circumstances of those marvellous dramatic creations: only conjured into reality by the warming sun of our applause, fading into an abstract dream of human aspiration when the limelight darkens. But there he was, walking into the Mayfair restaurant, a myth made flesh enough to happily accept a large gin and tonic. "Oh, yes, I think that would go down very well, thank you." He carried an airport-type shoulder bag, into which he would occasionally delve to produce his Galois. "They might seem strong but I think they're so much better for the speaking voice" and he smiled at having to carry it. "I feel just like an old birdy with this thing, but one does accumulate so much clutter when one comes up to London."

He has a massed head of grey hair and the luggage under his brown eyes is heavy. His voice seems stronger than the edgy creakiness that externalises his stage personality and he chooses his words with a precise gentleness, at startling odds with the awesome one-man ritual of the "King Lear" film. He said he hadn't given many interviews in the past because he was afraid of boring people with that kind of self-exposure. "And it is difficult. One has to make assumptions of informality and friendship without the time that normal relationships go through to make those assumptions."

I did not want to make those assumptions, too many intrusions into the delicate unease I felt that there the fine and private place that is Paul Scofield could do without my embrace if that was the way he wanted it. But we were halfway through lunch when he said, "Please call me Paul; I think we know each other now." He paused and considered that decision. "You know it is only to an audience that a working actor like myself gives himself completely and at once. The real part in the development of any actor is to satisfy his vision by way of the audience, to involve them because they are your tangible evidence of what is true in what you are doing."

"It is vitally important for me to know whether they are liking it for the right reasons or the wrong reasons, by which I mean reasons that I never intended. The audience is a feedback and a nourishment. You get a subsequent reaction from strangers, from critics say, and I count critics as strangers because they are an anonymous part of the audience; but it is the direct, immediate contact that is important. For me, an audience never laughs on the wrong place. If they do that in the theatre you adjust your calculations about the effect that you are trying to achieve. It is an extraordinary process with an audience. I don't want to sound mystic or pretentious but there is a kind of perhaps they can make you look at a play in a new way."

"There are two phases in the production of a play. The first is during rehearsal and preparation when the director dominates. The second is when the play is in contact with an audience and the director loses that power; the audience becomes the second director. It is sometimes terribly difficult for a director to accept that this happens, but it does and it is a fact."

I said how could one keep going this to-and-fro thing with a long runner of a play such as "The Mousetrap" and he said, "Oh, Agatha Christie has a lot to answer for and what a terrifyingly apt title it is for those actors involved in it. The problem then is to continue acting over a long period and to remain sane. You have to make it a kind of calculating game. The longest run I've been in was Anouilh's 'Ring Around the Moon' and I was with that for two years. It was terribly

difficult towards the end not to react like a robot, mechanically."

"Once I blacked out completely. Sybil Thorndike came on in her wheelchair, holding a guest list as she always did, and she dropped it. It was the first time it had happened and I did the natural thing which was to stoop and pick it up. And, because I was going against the way my mind had become computerised, I suddenly didn't know where I was or, even, what day I was in. The whole thing was frightening. Fortunately, Claire Bloom came on and she's very quick at assessing situations and she fed me my lines and it was all right."

"I don't want to bore you but there is a remedy and the remedy is an absolute mental exertion. You have to realise that the theatre is life and you must not be thinking ahead, or in the past, but only of what is happening now. When one of those memory crazes comes on that is what you have to think about: the now. You have to live now."

I said that it sounded a bit like Dale Carnegie and he said that I was right, bloody right. "But it's the only way for a working actor not to become a machine."

I CONFESSED MY admiration of the film of "King Lear" because it was an interpretation by Peter Brook and himself, not just a recording of a stage event as with Olivier's "Othello" and "Three Sisters" and he said no, he agreed that they didn't work very well. But wasn't it difficult to make believable the fantastic story-line of "Lear"? Even though he has been with it since 1964 at Stratford, and he said, "It is an impossible situation and the only way I could make it believable was to relate Lear to the blinding of Gloucester. You see, Lear was blind already, with the habit of power. It is only when he is mentally blinded, when he goes mad, that he really sees. When you realise the connection between the two I think it becomes believable."

He has worked often and spectacularly with Brook but "it only began by circumstance, just because they were together. Their first production was in Birmingham Repertory and then Sir Barry Jackson brought them to Stratford. The light had been brought out, blindingly, from under the bushel. "I must say that it was marvellous to suddenly realise that we were in a place where one was noticed by London critics and London audiences. We seemed to work together a lot then, Peter and I. I think his direction for me goes deepest. He strikes a bell."

"Some directors try to manipulate you and you can't really work with them. Some directors need the strong line that you can give them. For me, my passion has to be aroused by the script; that is all-important to me. That is why I did 'Bartleby' because although the story is probably way-out for cinema audiences it had a marvellous script: spare and strong." He will also shortly make a film called "The Blue Cloud" with locations in Europe, written by an American, James Salter. "A strange story, but one that I want to be involved in. I want to consider and explore new writers; that is what could give me a new lease of life."

I told him the description that a friend of mine had for actors, that they were all Rooms To Let. Scofield laughed and said that it all depended on who was inhabiting whom. "I prefer to inhabit, not just to be a vessel that is filled. I want to be always a prospective tenant; I prefer to absorb and digest into myself; must contribute. I always think that I don't function in terms of personal achievement, but perhaps I am more ambitious than I realise, certainly in that direction. I would even work with a dominating artist such as Buñuel, but only if I had common ground with him. I

would have to know what he was working towards and to see if I agreed: that is important to me."

He likes making films, but thinks that television is the worst of both worlds. He is, however, under no illusions about the worth of a contract's fine print in the film world. "In the theatre you hardly need an agent; a handshake is honoured. But in films, because you don't know them, you mustn't sign immediately. Not because you don't trust them, but they would despise you if you did wouldn't they?"

He enjoyed working with John Frankenheimer on "The Train." "He gives you lots of elbow room as an actor. For such a volatile creature he has the patience to let you wait with him. He is an intellectual equal, using her wits that he had helped form. Now Susanah was marvellous, but she did that scene at first all supplanting and feminine; not as an equal, which was the way I knew that Robert Bolt had intended it. So I went to Zimmernann and said that I thought that she should be told this and all he said was, 'I can't do that' and would not be involved. I had to suggest the idea to her myself and I think it worked out quite well."

"Perhaps you remember the scene that I had with Susanah York on the beach, which is the real crunch of the action of ideas, when the daughter comes to her father and seems to oppose him, so that some days we were little Protestants and, on others, we were all devout little Catholics. Had the dramatics of the Roman Catholic services at all ignited his interest in the theatre? "You know they just might have; certainly there were a few actors in the crowd, but the way the Church dominates the people, say, in Spain or Mexico but, certainly, they have something within the Mass: a marvellous atmosphere."

When he was thirteen his first stage appearance was as Juliet in a boys' school production of "Romeo and Juliet" and he believes emphatically that children should be encouraged to do Shakespeare, to participate in him. "I used to have this terrible blind spot about 'Twelfth Night' and 'Julius Caesar' only because they were school textbooks and you were supposed to analyse and dissect. I'm coming around to realising their value."

A grammar school boy, he left at the age of 17 to join the Croydon Repertory Theatre School; the theatre was his only university; he was always an actor. "I have learned more about life I think than I ever would at college." In his youth he was, he confessed, an inordinate flogger, before he had ever heard of Olivier or Gielgud. "I was riveted by Bette Davis who was a marvellous teacher." He also liked Spencer Tracy, although he thought it a bit excessive to describe him as the greatest film actor. "What he had was a deliberate, delicate mechanism that could congenitally envisage a vast area of experience."

Scofield has been married for 28 years to Joy Parker, a former actress who he says would now like to return to the stage "as a working actress." They have a son, Martin, who lectures in English literature at Kent University and a young daughter, Sarah, who is studying at Exeter. "Both of them were educationally brought up in towns, where I'm glad. Because, although I'm a country person, I think it is good for children at school to have the sense of a larger community outside their enclosed one. So that they can go out and buy fish and chips, if you see what I mean."

He gets enormous satisfaction out of walking in the country—he lives at Balcombe in Sussex, not far from where he was born—but is grieved that the sheepdog which used to accompany him has just died. "We have an old, dominating dog, so I can't get another sheepdog because she might be hurt." He rides horses and plays tennis. How well? His hands made a fanning explosion of disgust with himself. He loves Laurel and Hardy films, but thinks that Chaplin is repellent. "He seems to be feeding off his own vanity within his films, however much I try to like him."

In the current National Theatre repertoire he is in "The Captain from Kopenick" and "The Rules of the Game" but feels himself, somehow, to be between stages of further commitment. "There is no end to achievement. I certainly don't feel any sense of reaching a peak. I think that I now want to explore new avenues of dramatic liberation and perhaps direct, which is something I have never done."

I QUOTED "The Stage" which had said that this was the golden age of acting, with Olivier, Gielgud and himself around: where were the newcomers to spring from?

In terms of younger actors he thinks we are at the trough of a wave. He admires Anthony Hopkins, but agreed that he was undisciplined. Then, almost in desperation, he said, "What has happened to Albert Finney? I welcome his kind of acting; I recognise a skill that I can believe in, that is wholly true and believable. But he seems to be in danger of losing his original gift, because of the power that he has achieved to employ others and the time because of that gift. One so rarely sees him; it seems indulgence."

"I hope that doesn't sound too unkind, because one only criticises somebody one admires, because they are the only people who are worth it. But, because of our gift actors have to be in the way of the Church dominates the people, say, in Spain or Mexico but, certainly, they have something within the Mass: a marvellous atmosphere."

He had kept using the description of himself as a "working actor" and I realised how much he cherished it; the feeling that the talent that he has been given has to be used otherwise it withers like a muscle that is never exercised. "You know I feel quite guilty when I am not working, knowing that that day I am going to be in the theatre at night or in the film studio by day. I feel as though I am waking up under false pretences."

It was confessed guilt that pulled my impressions of Paul Scofield into personal perspective. I saw him, suddenly, within the context of a Graham Greene novel, but ridden by the god of theatre, not that of wine and wafer: a kind of secular priest. Which is, perhaps, what a great working actor is in this day and age.

Around us now the restaurant was quite deserted: even the waiters had vanished: there was the feeling of an empty stage or church that can only come to life when inhabited. We realised that we had been talking for three hours. Outside, Paul Scofield said, "I think that I will walk a little now. I enjoy walking." And he said good-bye and he walked away, swinging that shoulder bag rather jauntily. He is smaller than you think he is when he is on stage. But, of course, you cannot measure that kind of stature.

'You know, I feel quite guilty when I am not working... I feel as though I am waking up under false pretences'

by Tom Hutchinson

PROVENCE

Harriet Kinsella

Aix Festival

IT IS HARD to go wrong with a festival at Aix: the sunny old capital of Provence retains its seventeenth-century core and remains a tranquil enclave where the resident crickets old their own against the traffic. The cultural endurance tests common further north are unthinkable in this easy-going context, and the programme of the Aix-en-Provence Festival is indeed a leisurely, civilised month of music, with nothing more taxing than at most two performances, all separated, on the same day. Concerts and recitals take place mostly in distinguished old cloisters and abbey, and the opera house is put up every year in the courtyard of the archiepiscopal palace—an extraordinary *opéra l'œil* which keeps the singers under cover and the audience, blessedly, out in the open under the warm summer sky.

Jacques Charpentier's "Beatris" was the talking point of this year's festival. A new work, conducted by the composer at the Festival, it deals with the spiritual and conspicuous turmoil of a young woman seduced by heretic priest of the fourteenth century. As an extra, but to my mind a pertinent dimension of authority, a book by René Nelli is in the *claque* language, the ancient, scrambled Latin-sounding tongue of the *claque* d'Oc of that period.

Beatris of Planissolas was seduced by Pierre Clergue in the confessional and went on to enjoy such sexual and asphemic transports that repentance became almost impossible for her. Inquisitor, Bishop Fournier of Avignon (later one of the Avignon popes) was a just and scrupulous man, and the action of Charpentier's work concerns the agonised argument between these two. Mistakenly reduced the status of a prop in Beatris's lemma, the natural key figure of the relic is introduced in quasiphantom role to voice his fundamentally mble scepticism.

Charpentier's style is austere and clamatory, sometimes torn apart by rucsson, always fused by the seven-

note chromatic group which repeats again and again in Beatris's music. The composer has an impressive command of musical atmosphere, and whispering harmonies high up on the fiddles establish the requisite tension as the curtain rises on a superb set (Sams) of giant candles, a Gothic choir stall and the Bishop's Throne. Dominique Delouche's direction forges an effective cinema-style union between Beatris's story and the graphic illustration by two dancer-gymnasts (Odile Dubosc and Jean-Pierre Cornu). The long and arduous rôle of Beatris was sung with unflagging richness of tone and deep musical sympathy by Liliane Quignon; the rôle of the bishop, solemnly, by Marc Vento, and the heretic rather angrily by Michel Trem-pont.

By contrast with the rigours of Charpentier's dialectic, the new "Zauberflöte" at Aix had the delicious quality of one of the town's own carillons. The sets and costumes were quite lovely, and for once the production (by Jean-Pierre Cornu) sparkled along in a convincing fairy-tale manner with none of the longeurs to which the work's own construction make it prone. This is the happy result of really strong casting in those too-frequently dubious and wavering groups: the three ladies (Iva Barthelemy, Merrill Jenkins, and Sonia Drakler), and the spirits (Anne-Marie Rodde, Catherine Dussant, and Thérèse Cedelle).

In this pretty setting Jill Gomes was a ravishing Pamina, while Franz Lindauer's splendid and sensitive young Papageno is well on the way to becoming the definitive interpretation of the rôle. Françoise Garner gave a straightforward, impeccably-sung performance as the Queen of the Night, and in the space of half an hour appeared as Papageno, Danielle Perrier made it perty clear who was going to wear the pants—or perhaps, the feathers in that family. Though adequate, Eric Tapp's Tamino was somewhat lacking in musical edge, and Victor de Narke's voice seemed strangely light and weightless for Sarastro's substantial rôle. Reynald Giovaninetti conducted without much reference to, or from, the singers on the stage.

Apart from the great Baqueler, "Palstaff" was a dismal and disheartening experience. Even Jeanne Berbie was well below par. But Gabriel Baqueler's interpretation was superb, the voice as pure and strong in falsetto as in its normal register and every nuance of words and music expressed with total understanding to create a magnificent solo performance.

review

Kathy Hurlst as Pork: Roundhouse



THE ROUNDHOUSE

Nicholas de Jongh

Pork

ON TO THE WHITE box set come these sensational people. Two naked boys with public hair powdered blue and green respectively: a drag queen looking like Andy Warhol's superstar Viva, and parading bad taste all over: a naked girl rolling restlessly on an unused bed. The effect is not like that of exposure to elemental pornography, it is as if a grotesque dream had arrived and remained. For the first moments are typical of the whole.

It is utterly Warhol, in his style of being a filter for other people's experiences: a terse documentary of sharp scenes, lost and loveless people in a permanent hotel hell: an Andy Warhol figure sits in the centre and around him a variety of freaks arrive to spill out their gossip and palpable sex fantasies.

But this creation, the grotesque figures, the camp creations are used to caricature sexuality and American behaviour. Pork herself—a strapping girl—uses the two naked boys for a graphic Pepsodent advertisement. The drag queen led spoonfuls of boiled eggs which become a sex substitute. An American hostess eternally arrives with food no one wants and a retarded

young girl comes clutching sexual stimulants to help her lapse into a lone sex act. "I'm a very sensitive person," she explains. And since almost every act and every telephone confession is told deadpan, and with absolute detachment, the whole becomes as vulgarly funny as it is pathetic.

Even the Andy Warhol figure is seen as a living camera: passive in a wheelchair he feeds on everyone's experience and is shown as the one human being to strip the intellect that the rest require. At the end Pork goes home to her mother and the raw abuse and hate between them may show why the hotel people have become the desperate deviants.

Lacking form and shape "Pork" is culled from 28 acts and has its sketches of boredom and incoherence, suggesting a general infirmity of purpose and intention, but both for the exuberant and accurate caricature of sexuality and its larger purposes it must be seen. The direction of Anthony Ingrassia too often falls between realism and burlesque, which explains much of the uncertain acting throughout, some is superb. This does not detract from the whole. Sexual content is explicit so the susceptible should keep away.

QEH

Edward Greenfield

Gerald Moore

"I HAVE ALL SORTS of ambitions," says Gerald Moore, "one of which is to play the piano rather well." He is at present in the Royal Albert Hall, from Lennox Berkeley who presented a new disc of Bliss music previously unrecorded (for anyone who wants to buy it Lyrita SRCS 55); and of course from the London Symphony Orchestra and an already established accompanist, Sir Adrian Boult. No Master of the Queen's Music could have wanted more.

For the first half of this Prom the orchestra played three of Sir Arthur's most memorable works. I cannot understand why the suite from H. G. Wells's film "Things to Come" is not a regular party piece at the Proms. It is not just that the famous march with its thrubbing opening and sinister muted trumpets is among the most distinctive of the century: each movement has a sharpness of inspiration that sets it apart from most of Bliss's music. The challenge of a new medium plainly led him to think in terms of keenly shaped tunes and strikingly colourful orchestration.

To my mind this is music that is going to live longer than most of Bliss's more ambitious works. In it he reveals himself to the listener in a more direct way than in his custom. Though ostensibly he was merely illustrating dramatic situations, plainly he was deeply involved. So much so that, as he said himself, he had to find a "mental purgative" afterwards in writing some absolute music, the "Music for Strings." That fine work was also included in this Prom.

GERALD LARNER:

Perhaps music is approaching self-destruction, or has reached it, since so little of it shows signs of life. On the other hand, convention had to be swept aside before music was capable of conceiving a work as fresh and beautiful as Stockhausen's 'Refrain,' or visions as luminous as some of Ligeti's, or textures as voluptuous as Berio's

TIME HAS PASSED but I am still haunted by the nightmare given to the world—by way of the Cheltenham Festival and BBC Radio 2—by Reginald Smith Brindle, now qualified as the Jeremiah of contemporary music. Unhappy men in the past, like Schumann or Rachmaninoff, found consolation in their work, retaining their faith in the sublimity of music if not in themselves. And if things got too bad—as they did with those composers from time to time, with Bartok at one point, and Elgar and Sibelius after a certain age—they stopped writing. Today a composer like Shostakovich can still take refuge in his music, even relativise through it.

Reginald Smith Brindle's particular pessimism is based on his belief that "the means of mass extinction grow more rapidly than man's control of his own destiny, and though the end may be slow or in a sudden great holocaust, the sins of the fathers are certain to be visited on the children." But there is more, worse to come. "There is another silent extinction which is going on all the time—the extinction of man as a poetic, creative, spiritual being.... Music is also moving towards the great abyss."

So, unlike his pessimistic predecessors, Smith Brindle clearly does not believe in the independent, and continuing sublimity of music. Nor, unlike his great Soviet contemporary, does he fight back through music. As the Cheltenham nightmare has so alarmingly demonstrated, he has capitulated, following music towards the great abyss. This, he says, "is why the musical language of 'Apocalypse' is what it is, giving music another push towards the edge."

Anyway, who is Reginald Smith Brindle, and does it matter what he thinks? You might well ask. But, having worked conscientiously on his scores, I know he is no negligible composer. And having met him, I know he is no doom-preaching crank. He is, in fact, a sympathetic, rather naive Lancastrian, Professor of Music at the University of Surrey, pupil of Pizzetti and Dallapiccola, one of his publisher's (Edition Peters) most prized composers, author of books on contemporary percussion technique and serial composition, a man closely involved with the more progressive trends in music during the past 25 years.

It might be relevant to add at this point my own feeling that Smith Brindle is not a natural born composer, any more than he is the conventional professor. His first professional training, in Preston before the war, was in architecture, though he was always a keen musician. During the war, in the army in North Africa, he took three correspondence courses in counterpoint, agriculture, and astronomy. I imagine he might have gone in any of those three directions, though when he failed to get into Liverpool University for architecture after the war, it was music he took at Bangor. "The only thing that would take me," I still find it easier to see him stationed broadly behind a telescope or thoughtfully bending over some young crop than sitting in the professor's chair or at the composer's desk.

In fact, he is not very interested in teaching and as for music, "I'm going to give it up for good." What has happened is that, as a composer, he feels "it is essential to develop the whole time," who feels "bound to follow the line of the latest development," he has been forced into writing music he does not like. Whatever I have done, he says, is always the consequence of what comes next, done. Unfortunately, "I see the latest developments the complete negation of every musical value. My original objectives are being destroyed."

He has moved from the "tonally orientated serialism" of his earliest postwar works to the "white sound of electronic music," compulsively following the revolt against the supremacy of melody and harmony, the tyranny of definite pitch and metrical rhythm. The liberation of sound from the pattern of music has always imposed on it its complete, and the only other hand, "Apocalypse" is a warning, will happen to music in the callous hand of the revolutionaries. That was his last orchestral work, for the present at least. Unable to beat them, he has now joined them by creating music on tape by means of that new devil in music, the electronic synthesizer.

Obviously, it is a serious dilemma for a composer and we cannot simply dismiss it, reaching for the latest Montserrat Cabelle disc or some other encapsulated escapism. His dilemma is an extreme symptom of a real, contemporary paradox. On the one hand, listening to most 'new works' performed recently, all of them studies in liberated sound—it has seemed that Jeremiah is lamenting the truth. Perhaps music is approaching self-destruction, or has reached it, since so little of it shows signs of life. On the other hand, convention had to be swept aside before music was capable of conceiving a work as fresh and as beautiful as Stockhausen's 'Refrain,' or visions as luminous as some of Ligeti's, or textures as voluptuous as Berio's.

Perhaps the answer is that composers must have the aural sensitivity and the creative imagination of at least a Penderock before they can explain the new freedom. Besides, one generation has always complained about the destructive tendency of the next. But this is too easy. Never before in music has the rejection extended so far, over hundreds of years of musical history, back to incoherence. And never before has a composer created ugly music, out of his apocalyptic despair, to haunt us and warn us.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Make-up artist • Archaeological dig • Wines • New lines

About the house

by Diana Pollock

THE SODA-STREAM Minor would earn its keep in many households through hot school holidays as the cheapest source of pop available. It costs £12.93 usually, but till August 31 there is a special summer discount to £10.93. It looks rather like a small bazooka and for your money you get a canister of gas with about 80 impregnations per unit (refills 50p each) and half a dozen half-pint bottles. It takes about five minutes to get the operating hand, but after that making soda water with the machine is simple and foolproof. Specially supplied Bitter Lemon, Ginger, Cola, and Orange cordials (75p each, 1 litre bottles) added to soda water, produced a quite passable alternative to your-know-whose at well under half the price (on my local off-licence prices) i.e. roughly 21p a bitter lemon this way against 7p. Capital outlay effects this of course and so does the fact that the children drink more pop when you've got one than they would otherwise. But for families who also entertain a deal (and use less of summer soda water) it's a useful gadget which might pay for itself in a year or two. From branches of Peter Dominick or Fosters Wine Merchants, or list of stockists from Soda-Stream Ltd., Epsom (i.e. don't stamp your envelope), Harlow, Essex.

Hanging garden



drawing by Barbara Brown

Hanging baskets are a very British form of garden decoration but, if instead of a fine arch crying out for a hanging basket you have a plain basket, Prestige have two sizes of wall flower baskets—half the sphere—10 inches wide (69p) and 12 inches wide (89p) from most gardening shops or departments of larger stores. The steel wire mesh is coated with pale green plastic making it rustproof. There are two hand-forged 'feet' by which the basket is hung from the wall and, of course, a centre loop at the back to go over a suitable nail in the wall.

Treble chance

HALF TREBLES, short trebles, double, triple, even ribbed trebles are, I discover, crocheted stitches to make up patterns with names like King Solomon's knot, chevrons, shell, or bobble. Vogue's 'Guide to Crochet' (Collins £1.35, edited by Judy Britain) promises to tell you all you need know to become an expert from scratch. Since having the book for review I have only followed the first steps but think I shall soon graduate to something ambitious like a bedspread. The instructions, mostly for really useful things, include patterns for children and adults, patchwork, and table cloths. The drawings are clear and, if you are cash-handed, the suggestion is that you put a looking glass in front of the page to get a sinistral view of the exceedingly old and beautiful craft.

Sprinkler

THIS PARAGRAPH is bound to come out just when the heavens have opened and no one needs to water a garden. But there are long dry patches when the lawn gasps for the equivalent of a gentle shower. Tudor's lawn sprinkler, price £2.50, is made of plastic in orange, blue, or white and gives either a narrow or wide spray and the centre spray section can be set from 45 to 105 degrees. Tried out on a grateful lawn it lived up to all its promises but the plastic case should not be battered around—keep in its box when not in use. From Gamages, London, and branches of the John Lewis Partnership throughout the country.

"Pyrex" set

JAMES A. JOBLING of Sunderland, makers of heat-resistant glass, clearware, are celebrating fifty years in the service of the British housewife by offering a five-piece set of their "Pyrex" dinnerware comprising a 1 1/2 pint pudding basin, 3 1/2 pint mixing bowl, 8 1/2 pint plate, and a 1 1/2 pint soufflé dish. The 50-year bonus comes in the form of a lot measuring jug marked in fluid ounces, milligrams, and cups which takes care of all possible food measurements now and in the future. The total price would be £2.06 for the lot. While stocks last the five pieces in a Jubilee pack cost only £1.69 from all "Pyrex" stockists.

Extinguisher

HAVE YOU a fire extinguisher at home and when was it last tested? The Fire Protection Association warns that a good many fire extinguishers have not been tested or do not carry the proper official fire prevention organisations' approval. Kleen-eze's name is well known. They make all sorts of household products and a fire now putting on the market a fire extinguisher at £2.95 which has been properly tested to the British Standard Specification BS 3465. It uses 3 1/2 lb dry powder, and works under a non-toxic pressure of 175 lb per square inch. It has a recommended life of five years (better date the container when it arrives, for five years whizz past and you could be landed with a non-extinguisher without realising it) and will deal with fires in any confined space. Water, for blazings cooking oil, or on a fire caused by an electrical fault. The extinguisher is to be marketed through Kleen-eze's agents who call each month on a quarter of a million homes. Otherwise write to Kleen-eze Holdings Ltd., Hanham, Bristol.

"I AM VERY HONEST," explained George Masters, Hollywood's most famous make-up man. "There is no such thing as a natural beauty, at least for women. There are naturally beautiful men, though. I transform a pig into a raving beauty every day."

George Masters, remember, is the man who did Lynda Bird Johnson's make-up when she went to the Academy awards with George Hamilton in April, 1966.

George Masters when I talked to him had driven down from New York City in a rented car with his assistant from Saks Fifth Avenue to make up the "residents" of the Maryland Women's Correctional Institute in Jessup. He shuffled into the superintendent's office in khaki pants, a rumpled jersey pullover, and tennis shoes, his blond hair matted with perspiration on his head. He stopped down in a chair, then talked "honestly" about the women in his life.

My favourite women to make up are movie stars," he said. "They will sit for hours because they understand what I'm trying to do for them. Audrey Hepburn, Elizabeth Taylor, and Marilyn Monroe were great to make up."

His least favourite women to make up are the "Philadelphia main liners." They all have fat backsides from riding on horses and they run around in their polo coats, their plaid skirts, and their dark red lipstick and think they're just marvellous. And he doesn't hesitate to tell all about any of them. "I'm very honest," he repeats.

There's Lynda Bird Johnson, for instance. "It took me six hours to make her up," she killed me when she walked in and asked if she needed make-up. I said, 'Are you kidding—with that face?' She looked all right in her photographs after I made her up... she needed to lose weight and she was always ordering ice-cream on the phone. I made her up 12 times for free. I did it for the publicity and because George was a friend."

Jacqueline Kennedy, he says, "Has eyes so far apart that one of them is on the other side of the room." And her sister, Lee Radziwill: "Well, I made her up for her stage debut. She's a nice lady but she listens to Truman Capote. Lee is not attractive."

Marilyn Monroe, he felt, "had manish tendencies." Mae West, "I swear is a man." Nancy Reagan, "Oh! I love to rip her up. She's the worst con woman I know," and Zsa Zsa Gabor "wears false jewellery."

"Liza Minnelli is a disaster. Too bad, because she's nice—but ugly. Joanne Woodward has a flat nose, and Raquel Welch is silicone from the knees up."

Only two ladies come out unscathed: "Ann-Margret is gorgeous" and "Jennifer Jones is fabulous. She spends \$20,000 a month on creams."

But there's no face too ugly for George to tackle. "I'll make up anything for money," he says. "I'm not a snob at all. Marian Davies must have spent \$4 millions on me. Making people doesn't excite me. Nobody turns me on."

George Masters, age 30, has been a top hair stylist and makeup artist since he was 16 years old. He ran away from his home in Los Angeles after leaving school, went to New York, and got a job at a stock boy at Elizabeth Arden's. "Miss Arden took a



Only men are beautiful

SALLY QUINN talks to make-up artist George Masters,

liking to me, taught me in three months, and by the time I was 16 I had the best room in the salon."

He now lives in New York with his dog and has worked since he was 17 for the beauty salon concessionaire Seligman and Latz, which owns Adrien Arpels Cosmetics, sold at Saks Fifth Avenue. "This company is very cheap."

Coming down to the Women's Correctional Institute was his own idea and the second visit he has made to demonstrate makeup techniques to the residents. "This is the third time I've been to prison," he said. "Once I was picked up for drunk driving." He got the idea after he had trouble making up Leslie Uggam's face and decided to practise on black faces.

"I wanted to give away the cosmetics and the wigs to the girls. After all, the cosmetic boxes are only half filled with cosmetics and half with tissue paper, and the wigs are the ones which have been marked down, which nobody would buy anyway."

So all afternoon, during the demonstration on a stage in the recreation hall, Masters would explain a makeup technique, then say how miserly his company and Saks Fifth Avenue were.

To the chagrin of several female representatives of Saks Fifth Avenue, Masters continued to talk about the products he represents.

"They told me I could give away four wigs, now isn't that tacky? So I

brought down 35 and I'm going to just give them away to the girls. My weakness all my life is that I give everything away."

However, while he was doing the makeup, a representative of Saks kept in front of the stage and removed the 35 wigs he was about to give away.

"Did you see that?" he exclaimed to the audience. "Saks is doing a real trip."

Shortly afterwards an announcement was made to the group that by next week a shipment of wigs, one for each resident, would arrive at Jessup, compliments of Saks.

"I'll believe it when I see it," shouted Masters—Washington Post.

Digging for Britain

JANE DAVIDSON joins the Winchester Excavation

I HAVE JUST spent a week in the nearest thing to a labour camp that Britain has to offer. I shared a dormitory in a disused chocolate factory with 10 girls, and worked diligently from 8.30 am till 6 pm (with breaks for tea and lunch), digging, scraping, and heaving buckets of soil into wheelbarrows. I was one of 150-odd archaeological volunteers from all over the world, at the start of the eleventh (and sadly the last) season of the Winchester Excavation.

Most of us had scant knowledge of archaeology or the layers of history we were digging away. I was sent to Wolvesey Palace, an idyllic site near the cathedral, reached by walking through the flower-scented Bishop's Garden. There, I was placed under the tutelage of Robert, an ebullient, red-haired American anthropologist, who found the idea of an ignorant journalist writing about archaeology quite ludicrous. Equipped with trowel and finds tray, I was set to work in a square trench. "Scrape away two inches of grey loam," ordered Robert, showing me the angle at which a trowel scrapes best.

Within an hour both wrists ached, blisters were coming along nicely, and my backside felt raw from sitting on stony ground. Also, I was none too certain what I was doing. "God!" exclaimed Robert, when he came to check my progress. "Stop hacking mindlessly at that medieval brown layer."

The moment I grasped something about stratigraphy was the moment I began to enjoy digging. The fact is you don't find Roman bracelets or perfectly preserved Viking warriors during a normal digging day; just bones, shells, tiles, and perhaps a petrified apple pip. It is vital to know from what layer they came. Wolvesey, built in Norman times, upon previous Roman and Saxon remains, offers cross-sections of earth, like layered chocolate cake. Each layer represents another time plane. Sometimes a layer peters out abruptly. Why? Our excavated fragments were the clues in the work of detection. Robert watched us hawk-eyed and whisked away our trays at each fresh strata. In the pot shed the finds were washed, labelled, and stoned ready for winter research work.

Digging involves discovery, not only about stratum, but about oneself. Initially, as I relentlessly scraped, I became somewhat gloomy by mid-morning. Then I reflected that never normally do I perform any continuous action; my time is punctuated by small dramas which provide any sustained thought. Gradually, the inevitability of digging became very calming.

Volunteer diggers made their appearance in the early fifties. They came from all backgrounds, age groups, and nationalities. (Not all Continental) digs accept unqualified people.) One Japanese student happened to be writing his thesis on a near-by Norman church; a Southampton local worker comes weekly "for a change of scene." An English secret



tary, childhood devotee of Egyptology, has dug every summer for five years. "When I'm digging I'm not in this century. I get furious if anyone talks to me." Helping me scoop out a medieval cesspit was a 44-year-old Croydon businessman. Now on his fourth excavation, his experience is invaluable to supervisors.

There was a large group of Americans, some putting in fieldwork towards degrees, others there for experience. All submitted cheerfully to the discipline, long hours, and low pay. (Only those committed to a four-week stay were paid—20p per day, and excused the rest of £2.40 per week.) Even the most flighty were imbued with the urgency of recording

the excavations before the end of the season.

Excavations offer many opportunities for new friendships, and back in the US there are yearly reunions of former Winchester diggers. The boy-girl ratio is well balanced, which keeps the spirits of the less dedicated from flagging, and occasionally archaeologists marry other archaeologists. However, there is absolutely nothing sensual about standing knee-deep in mud, sleeping twelve to a dorm, or queuing for showers. Even chemical laboratories win over the kind that get blocked. But you soon cease to worry about deodorised cleanliness. After all, everyone else is as dirty as you are.

The driving force behind the Win-

chester Excavation is 34-year-old Martin Biddle, described by one of his supervisors as "the originator of urban archaeology," which is to say that he cares less about the excavated objects than about the lost communities they represent. Not least of his talents is the knack of conjuring up aid in cash or kind from the city council, Hampshire County Council, and the Department for the Environment. The 1970 season cost £22,000, of which instant coffee accounted for £110.

Of the volunteers he said: "The key to an enthusiastic dig lies in the teaching. These people are too intelligent to act simply as manual labourers. But to instruct them, we must have a commitment—ideally four weeks. To avoid dropouts, we have an elaborate signing process, stressing the working conditions, which gives people a chance to back out."

Diggers are instantly distinguishable from the tidy Winchester townspeople by their stannaned faces and mud-caked blue jeans with a trowel sticking out of the hip pocket. They have a noticeable impact financially on small shops and the town's 72 pubs.

Volunteer behaviour, though relaxed, is generally correct. But Martin Biddle takes no chances. Newcomers are treated to a demonstration of chain-pulling in English lavatories, to avoid uninitiated foreigners rending them from their sockets. More important is the question of deportment in a cathedral town, which so generously supports the excavation. "It is only fair to point out that drugs are illegal in this country, and that Hampshire magistrates deal severely with offenders. Anyone who cannot accept this had best leave the site."

"We have here a microcosm of the student world. A few weeks after Haight-Ashbury produced its first flower child, we had flower children on the site. 1969 was the year for student unrest. Here we had a sit-down protest against our working conditions (in spite of prior warning), which got no support. This year non-involvement is the thing."

Non-involvement in international politics perhaps, but not in population explosion ecology, and pollution. As one of the supervisors, Ed Harris, expressed it: "Everyone feels a great urge to salvage what still exists. They realise that simple things like birds and trees are disappearing. I think soon the public will be sufficiently informed that they will say 'no' to profiteering developers, who practise vandalism in the name of progress."

COUNCIL OF BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY, 8 St Andrew's Place, London NW 1. will supply would-be volunteers with a Calendar of Excavations. Yearly subscription 50p.

RESCUE, 4 Foregate Street, Worcester; newly formed organisation to raise funds for the salvaging of threatened sites. Those who do not feel equal to wielding a trowel are urged to send contributions to The Hon. Treasurer V. C. Carter, National Westminster Bank, 3 The Cross, Worcester.

A little something to start the saliva running

by John Arlott

THE NEWEST PATTERN in British domestic drinking—already having a marked effect on the trade—is the habit of using table wines as aperitifs. The recognition, not only of the perils, but of the subsequent lowered work-output of lunch-time drinking was perhaps induced by—and certainly coincided with—the withdrawal of income tax allowance on entertainment. It has certainly led to more evening drinking at home along family lines.

The basis of the present trend almost certainly lies in the economics of the present wine drinking in Britain—which has become far more firmly based, and more studious than ever before.

Many of our drinking habits are derived from the French, who are probably weakest in the field of aperitifs for, apart from their better vermouths, they often incline to whisky or thin mean port—their semi-smart "oportu"—or, cleverly sweet wines, or "cooked" concoctions.

Many who have drunk enough to know maintain that champagne is the finest of all pre-dinner drinks, and, for that matter, of all table wines throughout the meal to come. Only the sherry drinkers can seriously challenge its claim as an aperitif: but champagne is not cheap. The best—identifiable by the connoisseurs—is extremely dear. On the other hand there are some quite honest non-vintage champagnes such as the Peter Dominick Lambert (dry £1.78; sweet £1.75) or Moët et Chandon (£2.08; Tyler's Pommery et Greno at £1.87); perhaps best of all, the Wine Society's Champagne at £1.72.

On other sparkling wines it is difficult to offer guidance to anyone. All depends upon the palate. A simple Sparkling Languedoc has been known to deceive an habitual—if not critical champagne drinker. Layton's Vin Mousseux—only 85p and Loire Crémant Blanc de Blancs (£1.25) are clean, medium-dry moneyworthies, while "Lily the Pink" (Peter Dominick, £1.05) is a sweet Mousseux rosé giggle-maker.

A deadly critic

The comfort for those embarking on a champagne-style party lies in the fact that far fewer people are informally critical of champagne than of claret, burgundy, hock, port, or sherry. There are few André Simons but the man who knows champagne is a deadly critic.

The tendency to drink a dr- white wine before meals is common in those areas of France where a suitable wine is produced locally. The most obvious example is the ordinary Bourgogne Aligoté, the most "ordinaire" of white burgundies which should not cost more than 70p anywhere. Gently chilled, it is refreshing—especially so in summer weather—clean, mildly dry, and it starts the juices running—what more should any reasonable man demand of an aperitif?

The Calvet Macon Villages or the Peter Dominick Macon Blanc at 80p; Layton's Macon Viré Les Chazelles, estate bottled at 80p, are all similarly clean and saliva promoting.

The Yapp Brothers who are importing a growing range of Rhône and Loire wines to their old mill house in a side lane off the Wilshire village of Mere, find they are selling large quantities of their Muscadets Gros Plant du Pays Nantais (75p) and Saumur Blanc de Blancs (70p) and of the Cabernet de Saumur (a French bottled rosé at 75p) for aperitif drinking.

Layton have a similar demand for a London bottled Muscadet at 75p—the French bottled Clos de Landreau Villages 1969 at 87p. They also encounter a demand for Peisport Michelsberg—German bottled at 95p and Caseler Paulinsberg Natur at £1.05, and among Reissling the Estate bottled Erbacher 1969 (£1.15)—and their Hungarian Carate Reissling at 65p—all for pre-meal drinking.

Imitations

For those who prefer the subtle, unique darkness of Pouilly Fumé, Whitwhams of Altrincham have a worthwhile Chateau du Nézet at £1.70; Devenish a Hallgarten at £1.20.

Chablis and Pouilly Fuisse have long been regarded with some suspicion in Britain if only because the imitations are often only apparent—indeed, then they are obvious—in comparison with the genuine wine. Nevertheless, even the cheaper and more suspect bottlings may be interestingly enlivened for the young by the addition of a few drops of Crème de Cassis (Peter Dominick, £2.20).

The fact is that any unsophisticated white Burgundy or Loire white wine to be bought at between 75p and £1, ideally in hot weather, happily enough at any time, will freshen the mouth, cleanse the palate, arouse the appetite, and cheer the mind. Any man married to a good cook—or with good bread, cheese, and red wine to follow—should be content with two or three glasses of such an honest drink before his dinner.

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Bridges that stay up

The Australian Royal Commission's report on the Yarra Bridge disaster is clearly going to emphasise existing fears about the safety of box girder bridges generally. As the report points out, in less than a year three such bridges (in Vienna, Milford Haven, and Melbourne) have collapsed while under construction. Put like that the figures, reinforced by the fact that 35 men died in Melbourne and four in Milford Haven, can be made to point to one bleak and ominous conclusion: box girder bridges fall down and kill people. In fact they don't. Or, at least, none has been known to fall down yet except during construction. To the public mind this may not offer much reassurance. If a box girder bridge can fall down when partly-built what is to stop it falling down even more spectacularly when fully built?

That the Department of the Environment feels some such misgivings is indicated by its decision to impose traffic restrictions on 42 motorway bridges until safety checks have been carried out. At present, however, it is difficult to know quite how necessary such precautions are. Expert opinion is sharply divided between those who support the Morrison Committee, which urged the immediate adoption of stringent new safety standards, and those who claim that the Melbourne and Milford Haven disasters have caused a panicky over-reaction.

One of the problems is that, generally speaking, it is difficult to tell whether a bridge will collapse until it does, since it is economically unrealistic to test a bridge span to the point of destruction. Another and perhaps more serious

problem is the fact, referred to in the Royal Commission's report, that those engaged in the design and construction of box girder bridges are working close to the extreme edge of technical knowledge, where the margin for error is, of necessity, very small indeed.

The question is, where do we go from here? Will the box girder method now be abandoned, or anyway put aside, until advances in building techniques catch up with those in the use of materials? If so it will be a considerable setback. Apart from the fact that box girder bridges (some of the motorway bridges and the Severn Bridge approaches, for example) tend to be quite as pleasing aesthetically as any others, they have the great advantage of being light and easy to erect, and thus between 20 and 50 per cent cheaper to build. With the demand for more roads, and consequently more bridges, increasing all the time, the added cost of reverting to older and more tried methods will be enormous.

On the other hand, the economic aspects are less important than public safety. But again how much danger is there? In Melbourne yesterday Sir Ralph Freeman, senior partner in Freeman, Fox, who designed the Yarra Bridge, said the design was "technically sound." The Royal Commission is not wholly convinced, as its recommendation that the design of the steel spans should be re-examined "as a matter of urgency" makes clear. Nor, in this country, will the public feel easy, one way or the other, until the result of the safety checks made by the Department of the Environment and the complete findings of the Morrison Committee are made known.

Rolls and others relieved

Last night's television profile of the Prime Minister did not show his latest acquisition—a £100 millions splint for his political standing. But it is there, none the less, and Mr Heath has good reason to be grateful to Senator Marlow Cook of Kentucky for his decisive vote in favour of the American Government's guarantee to the Lockheed Company for that amount. Had the Administration's bid to get Lockheed out of its hole failed the British Government would now be faced with the dilemma of choosing whether to let Rolls-Royce go to the wall or to backtrack on its own lame duck philosophy and prop it up with more taxpayers' money.

And, if we are going to support Rolls-Royce, why not Upper Clyde Shipbuilders too? Or, if we are to chop away ruthlessly at industrial deadwood, where will Mr Barber's latest reflationary push finish? The climbing rate of unemployment has tested the Government's nerve and produced the inevitable drop in its standing among voters. Mr Heath treated it as a squall initially but last month's economic statement showed that he was

beginning to suspect that it was something rather deeper.

Mr Wedgwood Benn alleged in Monday's debate that the Government resumed payments to Upper Clyde under the shipbuilding credit scheme on the day before the Rolls collapse so that it would not have two calamities on the same day. Mr Davies denied it, but even so the Government nearly found itself in the same situation six months later.

The sad lesson for Mr Heath is that it is a hard road being a traditional Tory in a changing world. The Macmillan Government's enchantment with the prestige of costly aerospace ventures lives with us still and never made much economic sense. If cost effectiveness is to be the criterion there is much to be said for the horse and cart. The irony is that it is President Nixon's decision to pour good money after bad in the Lockheed affair—which originated with the disastrously overspent C-5A air transport programme—has got the Prime Minister off a nasty hook. Market forces are fine, of course, but not when they threaten your own Government.

The ceasefire after one year

The first year of the Suez Canal ceasefire finishes this weekend. The ceasefire has proved remarkably resistant both to a resumption of fighting and to a peace settlement. Egypt and Israel can find satisfaction that the fighting has stopped. But Israel has gained most, for it retains the major bargaining card of the Arab lands it occupies and the most secure borders it has ever had. Nevertheless an unsettled situation that drags on is unsatisfactory while resolution 242 of the UN Security Council is still on the books. It is doubly unsatisfactory in view of the changes in Egyptian policy. There are grave risks in assuming that the ceasefire will last for ever. President Sadat could find himself with no choice but to restart fighting. That would tragically destroy what has been achieved so far.

Egypt has made all the concessions this year. President Sadat offered to open the Suez Canal to all shipping, to accept an international force at Sharm el-Sheikh, and to provide security guarantees and a peace treaty in exchange for total Israeli withdrawal. Of all the disputes between Israel and its Arab neighbours, the least problematical should be between Cairo and Tel-Aviv. But Israel allowed this initiative to run into the sand. Since then, both sides have toyed with withdrawal distances and security arrangements within an American-sponsored interim proposal for opening the Suez Canal. The depressing fact is that, more than four years after the June War, the issues remain monotonously as they have always been. Egypt's concern remains Israeli withdrawal. Israel's is security. With time, the lines have been rehearsed to perfection. But it is a dialogue of the deaf.

Which course is more profitable for Israel in the long run? To sit tight? Or to delegate some of its security to international guarantees? The former choice is more attractive in the short term.

It has running for it Arab disarray, the US presidential election in November 1972, and the Israeli general election in October 1973. The latter choice goes right against Israel's mood and past experience. But it could still be the correct one in the long run.

President Nixon's surprise visit to Peking has a message for Israel as well as for Formosa. Three friends may be left to their own devices if the United States finds an alliance working against global interests. The United States may not be prepared to risk leaving the Middle East to the Soviet Union by default. Other strategic factors count. In July a special advisory council told the Department of the Interior in Washington that by 1985 the Middle East would be supplying about half the country's oil. Similar economic pressures are beginning to tell on Western Europe. The Arabs' increasing strength at the bargaining table could conceivably lead to Israel's isolation. Does Israel want in the end a battle with its friends as well as its enemies? Would not an apparently weaker Israel present a tempting target to the Arab States? Would it pay Israel to force itself into the situation it has always opposed—of submitting to an imposed settlement?

There is no complete guarantee of security that can be given. But the United States or the Soviet Union have not found total security on their higher levels. Israel has every right to consider carefully any guarantees offered, but it also has to consider how much its defence will continue to cost, and how this money might be better spent within the country. How does Israel see its own future, and that of the Middle East as a whole? These are the factors to be fed into any equation of security. If the balance is still for not budging, Israel faces harder not easier days to come. More flexibility would give the ceasefire a chance of survival, and a settlement a glimmer of hope.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: A few days ago a visitor, glancing casually at the paved garden beneath the window remarked that a thrush on the path was pretending to be a penguin. By the time that I had moved cautiously to the observation point, the impersonator was putting on another turn—with tail played out on the paving, and wings stretched half open, the pose reminded me of either a resting vulture or a drying out cormorant. But the statuesque position was only momentary, and the next act revealed the true nature of this odd behaviour: something, too small to identify, was picked up from the path, but instead of being swallowed was held in the tip of the beak and instantly applied with a rapid necking and preening movement, to beneath the performer's wing. Then, with tail fanned out and wings cupped around the body, the bird raised its head, closed its eyes and shuddered in what was apparently some sensation of extreme ecstasy. This was a demonstration of the mysterious ritual known as "anting" in which birds deliberately substitute the formic acid from captured ants for their normal preening oil. Whether this is a better cleansing agent than the product of their own preen-glands, or whether the stinging fluid acts as a deterrent to feather parasites, is unknown; but whatever the explanation, the one obvious fact is that the seemingly mesochistic activity results in very satisfying sensations.

W. D. CAMPBELL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The growth of despair

Sir—I am afraid your leading article, "Too soon to despair" (July 24) goes far to demonstrate that it is not. Take one point. You assume that economic growth can eventually cut overpopulation in the undeveloped countries. Have you calculated how large the world population is likely to be before it stabilises, making reasonable assumptions about the rate of decline of fertility induced in this way?

And then have you made even the roughest estimates of how much in material resources will be needed to provide this population with anything like Western affluence? And how much energy it will consume? And how much pollution it will cause? And how few years it can go on doing it before the system collapses from exhaustion and pollution?

Instead, you console yourself by citing a recent marginal action against pollution, but what significance has even the best practicable solution control against the massive, accelerating and essentially one-way change that conventional expectations of economic growth involve? Very little. The last sentence of your editorial contains the key to the whole exercise in self-deception. "In any event, who is to deny the deprived of the benefits of technology?" The underlying syllogism: if technology cannot provide unlimited affluence, then either we shall have to accept continuing gross inequality in the world, or we shall have to give up some of our own material goods. Therefore, since we hate both ideas equally economic growth must not be subject to physical limitations. This, of course is the inter-

national version of the Crosland dilemma. What is to be done? If it is impossible for a newspaper as intelligent and generally on the side of the angels as the Guardian to discuss economic growth within some sort of physically realistic framework, then despair (however self-indulgent) is damned difficult to resist. If the transition to a steady State economy is not to be enforced at a very low level and with great social disruption by a sudden confrontation with crude physical limits, then much thought and preliminary discussion is essential, and it surely merits more serious consideration than it is at present getting.—Yours sincerely,

(Dr) John Davoll, Director, The Conservation Society, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

...and a 'working' answer to a growing problem



Sir,—The demands of the UCS workers for the right to work are just and correct within the Keynesian frame of values. But the situation takes on a terrible poignancy in the dawnning context of the world's environmental crisis. As the facts of dwindling resources—metals, fuels, water, food—begin to come to light, is it not unwise in the extreme to perpetuate the worshipful concept of work?

The dedication of the political Left to liberate the working classes from capitalist exploitation. What lead will it offer them when they have all followed the admirable, pioneering

examples of the Clyde-side workers and taken over control of production? Will it teach them to curb their own productivity and slow down economic growth in order to preserve the quality of life? Will it teach them that productive work for its own sake can be destructive?

Where are the new philosophers, economists, politicians and sociologists to grapple with the complexities of this issue? Surely to produce unwanted Surpluses, to encourage any kind of market-glutting work, is a form of madness. The answer, to be found some time, somehow, is to

treat unemployment not as a stigma but as a worthwhile opportunity for creative leisure, equally worthy of the means of dignified livelihood. Can we not learn to see crises like that of the UCS as positive opportunities to cut back on competitive waste and to help prevent a new class scramble over the unravaged acres that yet remain to support self-fulfilling human life?—Yours faithfully,

Derek Wright, Marsh Cottage, Victoria Road, Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire.

How to halt those rising prices

Sir,—I think everyone will welcome the offer by the CBI to try and contain the terrifying bout of inflation and constant price rises which is wrecking this country's economy at the present time, but I note with regret that the Grocers' Federation feel they cannot co-operate in this praiseworthy gesture.

Most of the constant demands for wage increases are justified by the great increases in the prices of basic foods and I note a further rise in bread is proposed shortly. These increases are the most apparent to the public and one of the most used

explanations given is the rise in raw material prices. I would therefore suggest that to remove this excuse the cost of raw materials should be pegged even at the expense of a subsidy from the Government which I consider will be the cheapest in the long run. I am quite sure that the increase of say a tenth of a penny in the cost of raw material appears in the increase of a penny in the price in the shops, and the usual excuse of increase of price of raw materials is used.—Yours faithfully,

L. N. Jones, 55 Bridge End, Warwick.

'OZ,' and an unjust burden

Sir,—I was disturbed at some of the implications that arise from the recent "OZ" trial.

As far as I see it from reports in your paper the defence had to prove that the magazine was not obscene. If this observation is correct then the laws of natural justice are being deliberately flouted within the British system of justice.

The rule of natural justice

insists that it is the prosecutor's duty to prove guilt, not for the defendant to prove innocence.

This has serious implications in the credibility of the laws of this land and the impartiality of the courts.—Yours,

Phil Tawling, 27 Trent Boulevard, Westborough, Nottingham.

The sad logic of being poor

Sir,—R. L. Heigl's letter "Where do you draw the breadline?" (July 29) demonstrates the profound lack of understanding of poverty that exists among those who are not poor. His lack of sympathy is exceeded only by his ignorance of his subject.

Poverty is the condition of not being able to manage the budget adequately either because resources are too small to enable economical expenditure (e.g. saving with the aid of a deep freeze) or because of a lack of knowledge.

Since the time of the last century poor have been advising the poor how best to allocate their resources. Dreary recipes for Charity Broth, exhortations to eat cabbage, climb on the wagon, give up breeding, work long hours, have been the order of the day. What right has R. L. Heigl, after an examination of some very thin evidence on three household budgets for one week, to criticise and condemn?

He complains of expenditure on a visit to the hairdresser, but how is he to know whether this represents a weekly extravagance, as he implies, or a once in a blue moon necessity for a special occasion? He com-

plaints of an expenditure of £1.65 on meals out; this looks less like living it up at an Italian restaurant than five minutes for the husband (and at 35p a day who is Mr Heigl to quibble?).

Probably every reader can see some items in the three budgets which could be pruned so that more could be spent on meat and fruit but this is not the point. Poverty is that state in which an individual cannot choose how to allocate his income without incurring some expenditure to be branded as "philanthropic" by the last century poor how best to allocate their resources.

There is much more to life than rent, meat and vegetables. A family in poverty if it cannot afford a night out for the parents every so often, if the children (even if they are not good for them) a few beers for father after work. When we calculate a poverty line we should not be concerned solely with maintaining health but also with maintaining decency. Decency includes having something left over after the food is bought.—

Pamela Shurmer, 8 Sussex Road, Southsea, Hants.

A Spanish journey in perspective

Sir,—As an expatriate it took some time for Thomas Wiseman's article of June 8 to filter through to me via a press-cutting bureau. May I now correct a few errors in his piece.

When my contract with the BBC expired in 1967, the Corporation kindly offered me one last job—to make a film in Andalusia. On completion I stayed on in Spain with my wife and family. At this time "Hadrian the Seventh" had been a box-office flop in Birmingham. London producers were still being negotiated, and I had no prospects other than the odd commission of the hand-to-mouth sort common to most freelance writers.

Having a minimal income,

therefore, I had no tax haven to seek. When Mr Wiseman states that "Peter Luke... Hadrian the Seventh" on the proceeds has taken himself and his family to the South of Spain, he not only has failed to check the facts but also implied that the Seventh had a motive for leaving England. There is still a lot of old-fashioned and sentimental Leftism (hanging over from much bad verse written in the 1930s). In British journalism, and it usually manifests itself in remarks like having to... live under Franco. I am sure most Spaniards of all classes would rather "live under Franco" than live under, say, Nixon. They know

they would be far less likely to be drafted into a war.

But Mr Wiseman was talking about writers. Many of them—and I am of this number—prefer to write out of their northern experience while living in the warm South. When eventually I shall write about the South, I shall probably do so while wintering in Comemera. Meanwhile, since I have lived in Spain I have written two television plays, three screenplays and a book that is to be published next year. As to farming, as well as a writer, I can assure Mr Wiseman that the lotus does not grow in the Sierras.—Yours etc,

Peter Luke, El Chorro, Malaga.

THE Bangla Desh tragedy has led to a new confrontation between Pakistan and India. Here, ABU ABRAHAM, the political cartoonist, now in New Delhi, explains why he believes India should intervene.

Fighting to save Bangla Desh

THERE are hawks and there are doves on Bangla Desh. Broadly speaking, the hawks are the moralists, and the doves the pragmatists. I am a hawk on this issue. So is the Gandhian leader, Jayaprakash Narayan. Another Gandhian, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has remarked that Pakistan is like a spoilt child and needs a good slap every now and then. I am in respectable company.

I believe that if Gandhi were alive today, he would have approved of the use of force by the Indian Government. He was often asked what he would suggest one should do if, say, a mad man attacked one's house. His reply used to be that violence is preferable to cowardice. When Pakistani troops and volunteers invaded Kashmir in 1948 he supported Indian military action.

Now that the true face of Pakistan has been revealed in Bangla Desh, Kashmiris may have reason to be grateful for India's intervention on the behalf of the future generations in Bangla Desh may condemn India for her inaction at this time.

Seventy-five million people, the majority of the population of Pakistan, have come to the conclusion that the state of Pakistan is unworkable in its present form. They asked for democratic rule and the creation of friendly relations with India, neither of which suited the military rulers; and they are being massacred by the thousands.

Persistent image

The world looks on, not helplessly but callously and selfishly. The United States continues to send arms to General Yahya Khan. This at least is understandable, if one thinks of the large variety of military regimes around the world that exist and can support. It is less easy to understand the attitude of the other Muslim nations of the world. How can they remain silent as thousands of their fellow Muslims are being butchered and millions turned out of their homes?

The world at large does not seem to have accepted the simple fact that the Bengali Muslims form the majority in Pakistan. And somehow it seems to require a tremendous mental effort to think of the East Bengali Muslims as hundred per cent Pakistani or even hundred per cent Muslim. To most people around the world, the typical Pakistani is the tall, fair-skinned, straight-nosed Punjabi Muslim, or the taller and longer-nosed Pathan. Even in India the image persists.

People are conditioned by centuries-old racial attitudes. It is too readily assumed, for instance, that a black Jew or a black Christian or a black Muslim is a "convert" and not the real thing. No European Jew needs a word about being called a convert even if his Jewishness is only a couple of generations old; but he is likely to think of the Jew from Cochín as a convert even if this black brother's people have been Jews for 2,000 years.

The Christian from Kerala on Ethiopia could have the same problem in a white community. (I notice by the way, that in the latest picture of Jesus Christ displayed in Christian homes in India the Lord has blonde hair and bluer eyes than in all previous ones. It is printed in the USA.)

The West Pakistani arrogantly thinks that he is a superior Muslim and the small-built, dark-skinned Bengali is a "convert" though in actual fact Islam in Bengal dates from the earliest days of the religion. The Sandhurst-trained Punjabi sent out "Islam" to the Bengali by a policy of murder, loot, rape and general terror; and he goes around erasing Bengali signs in the towns and putting up Urdu ones.

Economic disruption

Once it is accepted that the East Bengali is as Pakistani as Muslim as the Punjabi or the Pathan, there will be no need to shed tears over the disintegration of Pakistan. Pakistan has already broken up—both as an idea and as a nation state. All Nixon's war and all Yahya's men cannot put Pakistan together again.

If the present crisis—the guerrilla war, the economic disruption—continues, the civil war will soon spread to West Pakistan. The spectre of civil war between Bhutto's men and Yahya's men already looms on the horizon.

A free Bangla Desh, in the circumstances, is therefore the better alternative both for Pakistan and for India. It is sheer hubbub for any Indian to say (as some politicians have been saying) that "we do not want to see the disintegration of Pakistan." There is no option available for anyone. And besides, it is the wish of 75 million Bengalis.

Until recently I had believed that India should try and come to terms with Pakistan, though its political system is different from ours. I no longer think it is desirable, even if it is possible. The Pakistan that exists today is a horrible caricature of what its founders had visualised or what Indian leaders had agreed to.

I believe it is physical and moral cowardice to sit passively while a ruthless military machine sets out to destroy a whole people and a culture, a people who were part of the Indian nation only twenty-four years ago. If the refugees are India's and the world's responsibility, so is the liberation of East Bangla Desh. I believe also that ultimately the moralists will prove to be the better pragmatists.

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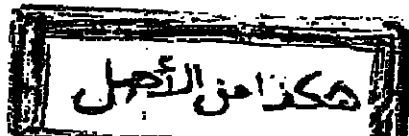
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Can Lockheed recover from its financial morass? ADAM RAPHAEL in Washington: Tuesday

Catch a falling TriStar



RD11

LOCKHEED is still in business, thanks to a last minute rescue by Congress, just as it seemed about to follow the Boeing and the McDonnell Douglas into bankruptcy. But before the cheers grow too deafening in Whitehall at this against-the-odds salvation of the TriStar and its RB31-2 engine, a few sobering questions need to be answered.

The most important is whether Lockheed has now got sufficient backing to pull itself out of its financial morass and make a success of the TriStar. There can be no certain answer at this time but the opinions of experts are different enough to cause anxiety. The British taxpayer has, after all, got a considerable stake in the fortunes of Lockheed — no less than £130 millions to £150 millions which unlike the American taxpayers' limited commitment is totally unsecured.

The British Government did, it is true, initially try for a money-back guarantee in case of a Lockheed default at some future date but eventually was forced to accept an Administration assurance that the \$250 millions loan would do the trick. This assurance,

although it was, unfortunately did not sound nearly as positive under Congressional probing.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr John Connally, for instance, told the Senate Banking Committee that it was impossible for the Administration to guarantee Lockheed's future and conceded: "In fact, even with the Congressional guarantee, Lockheed might go bankrupt in a few years." How few is a few? Mr Connally later testified that, though Lockheed would not make a profit on the basis of its current TriStar order book, "this should not be the concern of the Government."

Perhaps so, because the Nixon Administration's concern is directed primarily towards the effect of unemployment in the 1972 election. In any case, as Mr Connally is never tired of pointing out, the American taxpayer risks

not a penny of his \$250 millions guarantee because he has a prior claim against all of Lockheed's assets. What price, then, the Administration's assurance to the British Government of Lockheed's future welfare?

If the TriStar should, with bad luck or bad management, collapse within, say, the next two or three years, the British taxpayer would be badly burned, assurance or no assurance. Few incidents in recent years, in fact, have shown better than this affair the difference in philosophy and approach on the two sides of the Atlantic to spending the taxpayers' money.

While Congress took nearly 10 weeks scrutinising in minute detail the merits and demerits of a mere loan guarantee, the British Government acted within 48 hours of the advice of its three wise men to invest £130 millions — a decision that

has hardly been questioned let alone examined by Parliament. The risk may or may not have been worth taking, but it has not been either sufficiently acknowledged or explored.

What is the risk? In the opinion of Lockheed's directors, Arthur Young and Company, there are still major questions unresolved about the company's financial position even with the loan guarantee secured. For this reason the auditors have so far refused to give an opinion on Lockheed's financial accounts for 1970 and indicated whatever opinion they did eventually issue would probably have to be qualified.

The TriStar's uncertain market is the major unresolved question. So far, Lockheed has secured 103 firm orders and 75 options and claims that it is likely to sell double that number, making a profit on the last 150. But Lockheed's estimates after its C&A and other unfortunate experiences in the military contracting field are regarded with a certain reserve.

Nor is its position helped by the airline's squeezed finances caused by the stalling passenger growth and the industry's over-capacity position as a result of the premature introduction of the 747s.

McDonnell Douglas, whose DC10 is in a much sounder position with 223 firm orders and options is itself feeling the squeeze in orders and does not expect to make a profit until its four hundredth plane, which appears a much more realistic projection than Lockheed's. The TriStar is further hampered in that there are no plans for it, unlike the DC10, to be stretched into a long-range version — thus

further restricting its potential market.

A damning assessment of the TriStar's commercial prospects "essentially unsalable" was given in a detailed 38-page report reprinted in the Congressional Record last week. The anonymous study, the expertise of which revealed it to have been probably compiled by either McDonnell Douglas or General Electric, was obviously prejudiced and self-serving, yet it made a number of disturbing points that have not been answered and that can only be answered by time.

If Lockheed has, as the report claims, no chance of making a profit on the TriStar for at least the next five years, the company is clearly going to have to be kept afloat by its continuing defence contracts and the indulgence of its creditors, notably its consortium of 24 banks.

attack on the growing pro-Peking forces in the press and the Diet by blaming the US. Washington expects Tokyo to stand firm on China policy, it was whispered, as part of a tacit bargain assuring Japan of its unimpeded access to the American market.

Sato sides got their worst scare in years when 54 LDP doves in the Lower House of the Diet signed an opposition-sponsored resolution calling for the recognition of Peking. More than half of these bowed to the party whip and the resolution never got to the floor, but the Kishi forces fear that UN admission of Peking without retention of a seat for Taipei could make the pressures for a policy change irresistible.

It is understood that Kishi has been strongly urging Chiang Kai-shek to indicate his readiness to relinquish the Nationalist Security Council seat and accept General Assembly status. By taking this stand far enough in advance of the UN session, Kishi has reportedly argued, Taipei might yet compel Washington to make something more than a pro-forma effort on its behalf.

There is widespread hope here that Nixon's visit to Peking will fall through, or lead to little substantive agreement on policy issues. This is shared by elements on both sides of the China issue who see the Nixon initiative as potentially damaging to Japanese interests—especially in the economic sphere—Washington Post.

Way out East?

Derek Brown on orders at UCS

COULD the workers in control of the UCS shipyards sustain their regime with orders for new ships from Communist countries? This highly intriguing, and highly speculative prospect is being increasingly discussed by observers on Clydeside.

The idea is not altogether fanciful in the present confused and intransigent atmosphere. There is little prospect of the Government making a major change of policy, and encouraged by their bloodless coup, the shop stewards who are now the effective UCS management are insisting that not a single job will be lost. But even if they are not physically forced out of the yards, there must come a time when the existing work runs out. What then?

It is inconceivable that the stewards would or could keep more than 8,000 men hanging round the yards with nothing to do except draw their charity pay donated by other unions. It seems equally unlikely that private enterprise shipowners would entrust considerable sums of money to an experimental, worker-controlled concern.

Communist countries, on the other hand, might take the view that a few millions in foreign currency invested in Clydeside would be money well spent. It would undoubtedly embarrass the British Government, but it would also earn the gratitude, and possibly the political sympathy, of Clydeside. If the Government intervened, a Communist benefactor could justifiably point out that the capitalist authorities were typically putting policies before the welfare of their people. And quite apart from the public relations advantages, Communist customers would probably get a fine product at cost price.

Last in a flurry of straws in the wind is the fact that two of the leading UCS shop stewards, Mr James Airlie and Mr Jimmy Reid, are prominent and highly active members of the Scottish Communist Party. It would do the Communist world no harm to be able to claim that their men on the spot had, with the aid of one or other of the Eastern block countries, transformed a stricken capitalist industry into a model of Socialist cooperation.

Mr Airlie, who is rapidly becoming known as the strong man of the UCS takeover (although he would certainly repudiate the label, saying he is merely a spokesman for the other workers), said yesterday that his committee recognised the need to

secure further orders. "We are not woolly-headed. We realise what will have to happen when the work we've got is phased out," he said. Predictably, he would not say where the new orders might come from. The answer to any question about future plans is the stock reply: "We will take decisions in order to preserve our policy." Slightly more significant was the comment by Mr Gerry Ross, a senior shop steward, who said: "There are more considerable orders in the pipeline, but we are not divulging anything about them at present."

A more immediate problem for the stewards is the possibility that the Government, or the liquidator, might have patience and try to force the men out of the yards. At the moment, the situation is tranquil enough: three of the yards are still on holiday, the fourth is working normally with the cooperation of the lower and middle grade management, and the liquidator must be happy to see the ships for which he is responsible being steadily and efficiently completed.

Large-scale reorganisation, or try to sell off unwanted machinery, there could well be trouble. Mr Airlie, who is clearly a major power in the yards in spite of his modest claim to be only a spokesman, is more outspoken on this possibility. "We have been in the yards for 10 years, even if we are staying here no matter what happens. Even if they bring the army in we are not leaving these yards. If I had to be behind barricades I could not wish for finer lads to be with." Barricade-talk is rarely mentioned by the shop stewards' chairman: he usually contents himself with dark hints that the press will have "plenty to write about" in the days ahead.

What might the stewards do that could provoke the Government into sending in the army? No comment from Mr Airlie, but he did accept the example of the widely reported plan (denied by the committee) to transfer a keel from one yard to another to spread the available work. "That is only an illustration, mind," he said. "We never even discussed it." It is difficult to assess the impact of Mr Airlie on the UCS situation. He has occupied a good deal of the limelight since the takeover on Friday, but until this summer he was just a convenor in the Govan yard, and is still an unknown quantity.

As President Nixon prepares to visit Peking, Selig Harrison reports from Tokyo, Tuesday, on the difficulties facing Japan's relations with her Far East neighbours

Caught between two Chinas



Sato with Nixon

IN MAY, 1960, the "People's Daily" of Peking published an essay in political arithmetic that helps to explain why the Japanese are so tortured in their attitude towards China and so unsettled by the prospect of a seat for the mainland regime in the Security Council of the UN.

Reviewing casualties and damage to property inflicted by Japanese troops during their unsuccessful attempt to subdue northern China from 1937 to 1945, Peking asserted the right to claim reparations for \$50,000 millions as a precondition for entering into diplomatic relations with Tokyo. Four years later a Chinese trade representative here reasserted this right, suggesting that Japan might not really have to pay this much in cash or commodities but would be expected to tender the full amount in unequivocal apologies.

The reparations issue shows how much more difficult it is likely to be for Japan to restore normal relations with Peking than for the United States to do so. Even if the Chinese take a relatively magnanimous approach on financial matters, they are almost certain to seek a direct acknowledgement of war guilt designed to place the Japanese in a defensive bargaining position.

This is a psychological price that the present leadership group in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party here will pay only under unbearable domestic political

pressure, and it is a price that Japan flatly refuses to pay in its arduous negotiations with the Philippines and Indonesia.

Negotiations between Japan and South Korea over restoration of normal relations nearly broke down six years ago in the face of Japanese unwillingness to apologise for 40 years of colonial rule in Korea. At the last minute, Tokyo and Seoul agreed on a compromise communiqué in which the South Korean Foreign Minister noted Korean sentiments toward Japan "arising from the unfortunate relations between the two nations during a certain period in the past."

The Japanese Foreign Minister also "took note" of these sentiments "expressing his deep regret and self-reflection over such relations."

The older generation of LDP leaders are even more reluctant to swallow their pride as the price of normal relations with Peking than they have been in the case of their other Asian neighbour. In part this reflects the complicated emotions of all Japanese towards China as a cultural mentor that has now become a long-term rival for Asian pre-eminence. But there is much more behind this reluctance in the case of the present Japanese leadership.

Eisaku Sato, the Prime Minister, his brother, former Premier Nobusuke Kishi, and their Rightist allies in the LDP feel a strong sense of obligation to Chiang Kai-shek dating back to the late war

years. One of Kishi's leading confidantes, Okinori Kaya, singles out Chiang's decision to relinquish reparations claims in the Nationalist peace treaty with Japan as a crucial factor explaining why Japan owes "such a great debt" to Chiang.

Kaya gives Chiang credit for preserving the institution of the Emperor at a time when this was being threatened by the acceptance of demands for its abolition. It was Chiang, again, he says, whose strong stand led to General Douglas MacArthur's prompt and decisive rejection of Soviet pressure for a dual occupation of Japan which might have meant a north-south division after the Korean and Vietnamese pattern. Most important, he argues that Chiang gave safe passage to the two million Japanese who were on the mainland at the time the war ended.

The Kishi forces have made the Taiwan lobby here a more potent force in LDP affairs than the pro-China bloc by using their long-standing connections in Taipei to get an inside track for politically certified Japanese businessmen in trade and investment on the island. Japanese exports to Taiwan passed \$700 millions last year. In contrast to \$568 millions in exports to the mainland, the combined total of direct and indirect Japanese investment in Taiwan now exceeds \$200 millions.

Until Nixon announced his visit to Peking, Sato had always been able to defend his pro-Taipei policy against

as defenders of the BBC rather than of public interest. The feeling of an anti-Labour bias in the media and the sense that Mr Wilson has had some poor deals with the BBC also cause thoughts to stray towards something like a Press Council to keep an eye on the broadcasters. Anti-market forces who suspect the newspapers and television of succumbing too easily to Common Market arguments may feel that a Broadcasting Council might help to level the Great Debate. MPs on the other side of the argument see that a broadcasting empire could become a censor.

Mr Jenkins and his allies in the PLP see a possible way out of the dilemma. Rather than set up another public body to supervise the existing public bodies, it should be possible to use existing institutions. Failing the BBC Governors, there is always the BBC's General Advisory Council.

Watch on the box

Oliver Pritchett on a broadcasting dilemma

THE IDEA of a Broadcasting Council has been increasingly popular with the politicians lately—a cause for increasing anxiety among broadcasters. "Yesterday's Men" and the BBC Governors' defence of it brought new recruits to the pro-Broadcasting Council ranks.

Now at last a glimmer of hope for the broadcasters and a sign of resistance to the idea in the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Although the Labour Party's National Executive has just come out in favour of a Broadcasting Council, members of the Parliamentary Party are now asking for an opportunity to have a say on what form such a Council should take.

The broadcasting sub-committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party met this week to discuss the subject and decided to ask for access to the NEC sub-committee

which has been set up to consider specific proposals.

Option in the PLP sub-committee is divided, but its chairman, Hugh Jenkins, is a determined opponent of setting up a Broadcasting Council. As he said in a recent letter to the "New Statesman" it would be "destructive of creative freedom and would threaten a new censorship of the worst kind."

Ivor Richard, Labour's front bench spokesman on broadcasting and chairman of the PLP's communications group, however, is in favour of some form of watchdog.

The Conservative Party's broadcasting committee has accepted the recommendation of a Broadcasting Council which was urged in a pamphlet by Julian

Critchley, Conservative MP for Aldershot.

Undoubtedly the idea has become more popular in the Labour Party recently. "Yesterday's Men" helped, of course, providing MPs with a further desire to slap down the broadcasters. But more than the programme itself, the BBC Governors' defence of it is blamed. This, according to an article by Richard Crossman in the "New Statesman," provided an unanswerable case for a Broadcasting Council.

The BBC argument against such a body has always been that the Board of Governors is there to represent the public interest. Mr Crossman and others felt the Governors in the case of "Yesterday's Men" had set themselves up

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MISCELLANY

Malta falter

IF DOM MINTOFF doesn't get the £20 millions or whatever it is he has been seeking in aid from Britain, there's always Libya waiting in the wings. Or so the Maltese rumour runs. But even rumours have their catches.

The putative benefactors of Tripoli, it emerges, would require Malta to cancel the agreements they made earlier this year with Canadian, French, and Dutch oil companies to allow them to explore for offshore oil.

And if the British leave the military bases on the island, 9,000 Maltese will lose their jobs. Our man in the Med bets that Britain stays.

Case unload

THE Albany Trust, which has concentrated in recent years on offering a lifeline and counselling service for homosexuals, is giving up this kind of case work completely. Michael De-la-Noy, who became director six months ago, has the agreement of the trustees to run it as a campaigning, almost a Shelter-style, charity aimed at public education. It will be concerned with the whole field of sexual law and social welfare, and not just the problems of homosexuals.

The trust's full-time staff of three, and a team of voluntary counsellors, have been dealing personally with about 1,000 cases at a time—and a further 2,500 by post. De-la-Noy upset (and rather quickly replaced) his staff when he was appointed director by cutting back on the individual casework. He now says the trust "simply cannot cope" with the caseload. Cases will be taken over by Michael



DE-LA-NOY: campaigning

Butler, the deputy director of the Samaritans, in London whose team, De-la-Noy says, is better equipped for the work. New cases (the women's magazines problem pages, especially, have a habit of referring homosexuals to the trust) will be referred to the Samaritans.

The change of rôle is likely to push De-la-Noy into the limelight, which last shone upon him when he was sacked as the Archbishop of Canterbury's press officer after writing a freelance magazine article on sexual attitudes. De-la-Noy expects to be doing much public speaking for the trust, as well as for the Law Reform Society, which he also runs. As far as the trust is concerned, he will have to avoid political campaigns, to protect its charitable status.

Tomorrow and...

FAR FROM being banished from current affairs programmes, Angela Pope, the freelance television producer

hired by the BBC to make the offending "Yesterday's Men" is now working regularly on "24 Hours."

With the blessing of the governors upon her, she has been taken on temporarily till the autumn. One of the first politicians she had to direct for the new magazine was Denis Healey, yesterday's Defence Secretary.

● NO COMMENT corner: Richard Nixon has proclaimed this National Clown Week. "Today, as always," the President says, "clowns are the spirit they represent are vital to the maintenance of our humanity as the builders and the growers and the Government."

Envoy envoi

BON VOYAGE, Abidin Ismail. Everyone keeps saying that there is nothing sinister about the recall of the Sudanese Ambassador, which is probably true—though in these troubled days it might be as well to wait and see exactly who is there to meet him at Khartoum Airport.

Ismail stumbled through that ambassador's nightmare—having the leader of a shaky coup on the doorstep—like a frightened rabbit hypnotised by the headlights. Lieutenant-Colonel el-Nur Osman was in London for a couple of weeks before his coup. When it came, he headed straight for the (some what dowdy) Sudanese embassy off St James's, and set up an office there.

The embassy did not have much choice about letting him have the run of the place, once the coup was confirmed. But Ismail was a conspicuous

absentee during the first celebratory "Yesterday's Men" conferences. When he was winkled out, he sounded thoroughly bewildered about what to do. He was even more bewildered when his guest and lately-acknowledged leader packed his bags and was deposited in the counter-coup almost before he could say "thank you for having me."

Ismail confided wearily to a friendly scout that he wasn't really a career diplomat. He had been lured out of his semi-retirement as a lawyer in Khartoum, and had agreed to do a stint as Ambassador as a special favour. He didn't think he was really cut out for this kind of coming and going. Bon voyage.

Cash and carry COCHIN, a much-populated district of Kerala, India's most-populated State, has just finished a month's carnival of contraception. More than 60,000 men underwent vasectomy. Two-thirds of them were Hindus, but there was a fair sprinkling of Catholics and Moslems. Most of the men who volunteered to be sterilised were 30 or just over. Almost all of them had three children, and many were unemployed.

Hundreds of citizens watched them flock to the emergency operating theatres, set up for the nonce and gaily decorated. Everyone being sterilised was given cash or gifts—plastic baskets and saris for the women, transistors for the men. Most of them sold the gifts on the spot and went home with the money.

Sign by the roadside

outside RAF Old Sarum, Salisbury: "Children and troops crossing." Suffer ye...



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Deluge of hot money boosts reserves and shows US weakness

By TOM TICKELL

The Treasury announced yesterday that Britain's reserves rose by £105 millions last month and now stand at £1.613 billions, their highest level since the war.

Most of the increase in July was due to a massive inflow of "hot money" reflecting support operations by the Bank of England to keep the dollar from falling below its official floor. In the first half of the month, spot rates for sterling ranged between \$2.4180 and \$2.4195 at that time and intervention by the Bank was heavy. Later, however, when Euro-dollar rates strengthened, the pressure on the dollar eased.

Two smaller factors help to explain the increase in the reserves. One is that several countries have borrowed sterling—£5 millions in all—from the International Monetary Fund—which cuts back Britain's debt to the IMF by an equivalent amount. The other is that there were no moves to pay off debt in July although the Chancellor announced in his

Mini-Budget that he plans to pay back £250 millions of Britain's debt to the IMF ahead of schedule this month.

The French announcement that their reserves were also up last month—by \$500 millions—shows that it has not only been Britain that has been flooded by dollars. French reserves have now reached over \$500 millions, and M. Giscard d'Estaing's moves to loosen credit yesterday may be partly designed to make the French franc less attractive and lessen the inflow. He again called reports that France would re-mount the D-mark continues to float—and there is no guaranteed minimum price for the dollar—

many dealers suggest that funds will continue to come in. In the markets yesterday most dealers had discounted the good results and demand for Euro-dollars was strong enough to make sterling finish four points down at 2.4169. The Michigan Bank's announcement in the US that it was raising its prime rate—which its best customers have to pay—from 6 to 6½ per cent was one reason that Euro-dollar rates were up, for while it is a small bank, many people feel that the giants may follow its lead in a week or so.

In the longer term, most dealers thought the dollar's troubles were bound to continue until the IMF's meeting in September. The idea of some dollar devaluation is growing rapidly, and last month's massive conversion of dollars into pounds and French francs shows just how wary most people are about keeping their money in dollars.

The question is whether any US administration could face the prospect that would be shown on 10 if it changed the dollar's value. It would be a brave decision to take. The gold market yesterday was one area which showed the nervousness that has been hitting currency and special metals over the past two months or so. The gold price opened at \$42.50 an ounce, fell to \$42.20 later, and then rose again to close at \$42.25. Dealers blamed the uncertainty in the currency markets for the volatile nature of the market, and some saw it moving considerably for some time yet.

The pound

	Closing	Market	Previous
New York	2.4169	2.4169	2.4169
London	2.4169	2.4169	2.4169
Frankfurt	2.4169	2.4169	2.4169
Paris	2.4169	2.4169	2.4169
Geneva	2.4169	2.4169	2.4169
Basel	2.4169	2.4169	2.4169
Zurich	2.4169	2.4169	2.4169

	Forward	Rate
New York	3m	2.4169
London	3m	2.4169
Frankfurt	3m	2.4169
Paris	3m	2.4169
Geneva	3m	2.4169
Basel	3m	2.4169
Zurich	3m	2.4169

CITY COMMENT

Gas centrifuge project ready

By our Technology Correspondent

The first of two international companies set up to exploit the gas centrifuge process of uranium enrichment swings into operation this week. The company, called CENTEC, is based near Cologne in West Germany, and its three shareholders are Britain, Holland and West Germany, the partners in the tripartite project.

Individually each country has advanced a long way in centrifuge technology and "cascades" of several hundred centrifuges are operating at Capenhurst in England and at Almelo in Holland.

Yesterday Mr T. Tuohy, managing director of British Nuclear Fuels—the company which represents Britain in the project—said the setting up of CENTEC meant that pooling of information between the three countries could now begin. Initially CENTEC would do a general review of centrifuge technology in each country followed in a few weeks' time by detailed studies. The fact that the information is to be pooled in CENTEC does not mean that the three partners will have automatic access to each other's contributions.

CENTEC's main functions are to gather information on the three separate programmes, co-ordinate and control a future integrated research and development programme and eventually to design and build the centrifuges themselves. It is now recruiting staff fast and has recently found permanent offices.

The main customer for its

BATS Snags in the pipeline

IF BRITISH-AMERICAN tobacco is in a race to negotiate a multi-million pound takeover outside its traditional sphere, then it will not go to the negotiating table with any fancy profit hopes for 1971.

Confirming the earlier hint that earnings per share will not differ greatly from last year, the company yesterday produced a pretty dreary set of interim figures. In comparison with the first half of 1970 the results are not all that gloomy—pre-tax profits of £79.5 millions against £72.3 millions—but related to the second half of last year they are flat.

Excluding excise and duty, the company's tobacco volume was virtually unchanged at £288.9 millions but profits were £2.2 millions off at £73.5 millions. Volume, vis-à-vis the previous corresponding period, was only 2.8 per cent up.

This looks like being the pattern for the rest of the year. In the US, the all-important Brown and Williamson subsidiary is starting to slow down from its enviable growth rate and rather than promotional expenditure coming down because of the TV ban, it will probably go up—cost-effectiveness in other media does not touch TV.

Sales in Pakistan have dropped 20 per cent because of the civil war, and Latin America is only static. In all, not an encouraging tale but one good omen for BAT is the US market, which, although slight, is nevertheless the first increase for some years. Unfortunately for BAT, its diversification ventures are still not pulling their weight. The big snag this time is Wiggins Teape: profits collapsed from £4 millions to a meagre £430,000 and the impact that this had on the group can be gauged

from a more than doubled interest requirement of £7 million, a reflection of Wiggins Teape financing costs.

After a fall in the overall tax rate, attributable profits came out at £36.3 millions against £33.5 millions and £41.8 millions in the second half of last year. As attributable profits for the whole year are expected to be around last year's £73.5 millions, there will be a decline in the current half.

Still, all this is taken care of in the prospective price-earnings ratio of around 12 at the current \$70p. Wiggins Teape might have some time to come right and history suggests that tobacco volume will begin to rise at a faster rate next year.

LCP Disappointing comparison

GOOD AS the preliminary figures of Lunt, Comley and Pitt are, the shares fell 4p yesterday to close at 98p. Dealers simply compared the first half profits increase of 20 per cent with the full year's advance of 11 per cent and were disappointed.

However, much of this slowdown was a result of increased expenditure on property development in the second six months which pushed up interest charges from £52,000 to £125,000.

Pre-tax profits for the full year increased from £1.5 millions to £1.67 millions and as forecast there is a final dividend of 10 per cent making 15 per cent against an equivalent total of 13.1 per cent. After tax at only 34 per cent, thanks to substantial capital allowances, attributable profits are up 21 per cent at £1.1 millions.

All the group's divisions other than construction increased profits last year but the main impetus came from the property business which increased its profits from £351,000 to £429,000.

Deskbound pigs

By PETER HILLMORE

BRITISH RAIL doesn't know how lucky it is. It may regularly complain about the weekly damage inflicted on its trains by football fans, but there lurks a far more deadly community of vandals, who stalk the train corridors daily—the commuters.

The balding British office worker is a skinhead, if a letter in this month's issue of the "Director" is to be believed. And any day now, trains will limp into Victoria from Guildford and Camberley, with a terrible vengeance wreaked upon them.

Mr W. O. Ivey, managing director of a London firm of office planners, claims that British office workers "constitute one of the most vandalistic, untidy and irresponsible sections of modern society." Not even the judge at the "02" trial went quite as far as that, but Mr Ivey backs up his accusations with har-

rowing tales of expensive desks used as "parking areas for half chewed gum," curtains used for cleaning shoes, and cigarettes stubbed out on smart new floors.

But what hurts Mr Ivey most is the callous disregard that office workers have for the careful planning that went into designing their offices, and their imperviousness in trying to personalise their office existences. Costly wall surfaces, he complains, are hideously decorated with garish holiday postcards and pin-ups. It's all very well for the company chairman to have pictures on his walls and a portrait on his desk, but the workers really ought to be grateful, for was it not given unto them by the office planners, who know best?

Their lack of discipline at home at school and at work "for this decline

in standards, but an article in the same magazine poses a different answer. Everyone knows that the law of the jungle frequently operates in the City, but the rules of the law are beginning to make an appearance. In the article, Andrew Cooper, a former member of the Central Electricity Generating Board, suggests that managers can suggest a lot about their workers from studying animal behaviour.

Bears and bulls are common enough creatures in the City, but "pig" is rarely used as a compliment. Mr Cooper suggests, however, that dynamic attitudes in successful businessmen can be easily traced back to the herd instincts of pigs, which will bite an outsider unless they are puzzled.

The next time the chairman calls you a "pig" or a "stupid cow," you're on your way up.

Express bid for E Kilbride

Express Dairy, a subsidiary of Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Hotels, is making a bid worth £1.2 millions for East Kilbride Dairy Farmers.

Express, which has already acquired 527,729 ordinary shares, or 33 per cent of the capital at a price of 75p each, plans to extend these terms to holders of the remaining 1,067,091 shares.

The directors of East Kilbride are considering the offer, with the financial advisers, Singer and Friedlander, S.G. Warburton is advising the board of Express Dairy.

What we want is Grand Met.

A thousand Truman brewery workers at Stepney, East London, held a two-hour strike yesterday in support of the £43 millions Grand Metropolitan Hotels group takeover bid for the company.

Mr George Desmond, branch secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, called for solidarity against "large redundancy fears" if the Watney Mann offer of £47 millions is accepted.

Entering France

The RAC said yesterday that people motoring abroad need not produce chert inlets in certificates to enter France from Spain. The French authorities have dropped plans to introduce the safety measure from today.

'Britain cannot support microcircuit industry'

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

Cut throat competition in the microcircuit industry "which is already in serious trouble because of a price war" is likely to continue indefinitely, according to a study commissioned by the Department of Trade and Industry and the National Research Development Corporation.

The study finds that neither Britain nor any single European country has a big enough market to support even one major locally owned company in the industry, because of the dominance of US manufacturers in Europe. It says "no company can succeed in microcircuits without access to markets which are both large and innovative."

Other conclusions which have not been published are believed to be strongly critical of the way the industry has developed in Britain.

Heavy losses Ferranti, Plessey, GEC, Mullard and others are struggling against heavy losses in microcircuits. GEC has had to withdraw completely from the mass production end of the business, and Ferranti has sacked hundreds of workers because of the price war.

The study finds that the UK market for microcircuits will be £100 millions by 1980 compared with £17 millions in 1970, as these miniature electronics devices and their way into computers and even into consumer markets such as car electronics, washing machine controls and watches.

The combined US and European markets are expected to be £1,250 millions by 1980, with

Manufacturers who have specialised in the more complicated products have been cushioned against the price war, but they are soon likely to feel the pinch. Mackintosh said yesterday that the only breathing space will be for makers of the "MOS" type of circuit who are likely to be able to avoid severe price cutting for the next four or five years. By that time MOS will take up half the market.

Mackintosh said that the main report—in four volumes which are not going to be published—had a "tremendous amount" of data on the viability of the British industry. There is no doubt that there is a technology gap here. One of the four volumes of the report is devoted

Brokers press for VAT exemption

By JOHN COYNE

The London Stock Exchange is to press the Government to exempt brokers from value added tax, which it is proposing to introduce in 1973. The one more institution is added to the list of pressure groups calling for exemptions for their particular sphere of the City.

The issue is an important one, for VAT will perform the task of spreading the burden of taxation from man out of the City finance service fields. It could price many of the old established firms out of international markets, by putting up home costs and eroding marginal costing benefits overseas business.

So perhaps there is a case for exempting large areas of the City, for as we are constantly reminded, the City is a contribution to our foreign currencies inflow.

To some extent the Government has already hinted that it will exempt large parts of the City from VAT. The City of London Corporation, for example, is exempted as a business appears to fall within this exclusion.

Brokers however could fail foul of VAT, and be forced to add the charge to their commission charged to clients. Since some outsiders already feel that these charges are too high, it is easy enough to understand why they worry that an extra charge likely to reduce the competitiveness of the Stock Exchange against other forms of investment.

But perhaps the council worrying needlessly. If it accepts the actual shares as the raw material, which is added in the 14 per cent mission, which would only up slightly with the addition of a percentage-based VAT. Moreover, if the Stock Exchange were subjected to normal taxes it could get on to pressing for the abolition of that iniquitous 1 per cent stamp duty that still has to be paid on most share deals. This would bring the dealing costs equity purchases down a substantially.

One solution A merger between British and European companies has been suggested as one solution to the industry's problems, rather than a grouping inside Britain. Possible partners would be SCS of Italy, which has been effectively nationalised, and Mullard, the subsidiary of Philips of Holland.

One other conclusion was that mechanisation of the assembly of microcircuits would allow Britain to compete with costs at least half those of the US where US manufacturers using cheap labour have contributed to the price war.

MARKET REPORT

Wall Street upturn fails to impress

Stock markets gave a very disappointing performance yesterday. Leading shares were marked up at the outset on hopes that Wall Street's good overnight response to the rail and steel agreements would signal the return of buyers, but in the event, the higher prices attracted only small selling and early gains were soon lost, or even reversed.

News of the passing of the Lockheed loan bill stirred some early interest in Rolls-Royce creditors, and in companies committed to the RB211 programme though here again, prices often finished under the best.

The rest of the market passed a reasonably quiet day, lacking the recent stimulus of big developments or trading statements. So volume, as measured by the number of bargains in the market, contracted the lowest level for more than three weeks. The FT Index was 1.0 down at 396.2 at the close.

The July gold figures were well received but made no noticeable impression on share prices or gilt-edged securities. Gilts, however, maintained Monday's firmer trend, helped by a fall in US Treasury Bill rates. Gains at the longer end of the market ranged to 1 point.

Slipping Firmer at first, industrial leaders slipped back to end with scattered falls of a few pence. Engineering shrugged off recent depression to close with a majority of gains. However, BSA dropped another 3½p to 29½p (after 28p) on talk that the recently announced losses would lead to a downward revision of the proposed 55p a share offer from Vision Enterprises or that the bid may be called off altogether.

RB211 dependants benefited from the improved outlook for Lockheed, although best jewels were not always held. J. Lucas, for example, climbed to 27½p at one stage before easing to 26½p to a net gain of 5p. Rolls-Royce unsecured loan stock put on 9½ points at 57½.

The new Distillers 10½ per cent (22½ paid) attracted a good deal of interest and, after large turnover, a 2½-point gain was established at 237. The feature of quiet mini-sections was a 4½p spurt in Whim Creek 21½p after 237 on keen Irish buying. It moved within narrow limits, record little change on balance. The number of bargains marked totalled 11,598 compared with 12,385 on Monday and 12,897 last Tuesday.

Industrial leaders to die just above their overnight loss after being dull for most of the day included Bechams, Coults, British Oxygen, ICI and Newall were unchanged, while Unilever, F&N and Glaxo finished under.

Among engineering, Dow, Engineering and Victoria were weak spots. Rolls creditors, improve included Daniel, Dwyer, Dowty and Associated Engineering.

Results J. Brown continued to benefit from the results announced this weekend, and hopes of early end to its industrial dispute boosted Swan Hunter to 32½p.

Among mixed brewers, Wm. eases 1p to 118p, in Truman held steady.

tobacco BATs improved 2p, 368p ahead of results expected after the close of the market while Dunhill and Gallah added a similar amount.

Electricity generally in ground, although BSC were firm exception at 568p up 1½p.

Buildings mostly decline. Lunt, Comley and Pitt slipped 4p to 88 after its figures, while R. Johnson-Richard drew strength from its annual report and Turrit rallied from Monday's sharp drop.

Banks generally lost ground while insurance were mixed. Suburban trading. Elsewhere, Associated, Sterling, Guaranty continued to attract buyers. Oils were mixed and neglected, scarcely moving from their overnight levels.

Kaffirs fell on profit-taking in copper. Botswana were notably dull spot.

Plessey's US arm in shake-up

A MAJOR reorganisation of Plessey Inc. has been announced by Mr Warren J. Sinsheimer, chairman and chief executive officer of the US subsidiary of Plessey.

"The purpose of the reorganisation," said Mr Sinsheimer, "is to integrate the facilities of Alloys Unlimited, which was acquired last year by Plessey Inc., and to bring all of the operations into unified corporate structure."

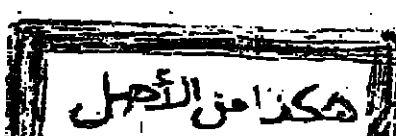
A semiconductor, a mechanical products and a consumer products group have been set up.

Not included in the new corporate structure are several US operations that will report directly to a division of the parent company in London. These operations include the oceanographic business, formerly part of Bissett-Berman, in San Diego, the memory business now located in Orange County, California, and the aerospace business in Hillside, New Jersey.

According to Mr Sinsheimer, these operations report to London because "by the nature of their products and services they are worldwide in scope."

De Manio show

Jack de Manio is returning to BBC's Radio 4 to present the "Today" programme on August 21. He is looking for cooks aged under sixteen for a competition.



Solution to US steel strike could spark bigger crisis

By JAMES GANNON

It is hardly likely to cheer Nixon Administration economists still struggling with the problems of inflation and unemployment. The price rise in steel, which has been a major factor in the inflation fight, is likely to be a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it will help to reduce the steel industry's losses, but on the other, it will increase the cost of steel for other industries, which could lead to a general price rise and a further increase in inflation.

The British Steel Corporation, which has been the main beneficiary of the US steel strike, is likely to be in a difficult position. It has been able to increase its prices, but it has also been able to increase its production. This has led to a surplus of steel, which has been sold at a loss. The company is now facing a new crisis, as it is unable to sell its surplus steel at a profit.

Other immediate consequences of the settlement include a steep and prolonged slump in steel production, which will burden the already-slow economic recovery. Mill officials fear the worst slump in nearly a decade will expect thousands of steelworkers to be laid off. Some companies have already announced redundancies. They also see a spectacular decline in profits.

Steelmakers are expected to try to offset the impact of the settlement with a variety of steps that may reshape the industry. These will probably include the closing of some old mills and a phasing out of the least-profitable product lines, resulting in increased efficiency for companies.

There will be an emergence of steel company mergers, especially if the Government approves a pending consolidation of National Steel and Granite City Steel.

More serious consideration will be given for the establishing of steel mills in nations where wages are low in an effort to meet competition from overseas steelmakers. A long-term reduction, resulting from all these moves, is planned in the industry's employment, and thus in the members of the steelworkers' union.

The industry's operations are expected to hover at less than half of capacity for the time being at least. Mill officials project August shipments at 4.5 million tons, the lowest total for any month since July, 1962, and they put the current quarter's shipments at less than 18 million tons, an eight-year low. While steel users are working down the big stockpiles built up in anticipation of a strike, incoming orders will be extremely depressed.

"The industry is going to be practically dead" for the next few weeks, says one steel official. General Motors, the world's largest steel user, "told us they would take their normal August orders and spread them over four months," he said. That means GM orders, at least at this company, would be 25 per cent of normal for most of the remainder of 1971 while GM finishes its huge stockpile.

As a result, thousands of steelworkers cannot expect to begin collecting their increased wages for some weeks, or even months. Millions of these were laid off last month as the hedge-buying boom deflated early, and steelmakers indicate that thousands more will be made idle over the next few days.

Bethlehem Steel, for example, says its mills at Lackawanna, New York; Johnstown, and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Sparrows Point, Maryland; and Indiana Harbor, Indiana, will be brought back up from their current shutdown. But only as orders improve. That means, for instance, that 6,200 workers at Johnstown and 5,000 at Bethlehem will not work this week. The situation is much the same at other large steelmakers.

A prospect even more threatening to the unions, however, is the increased possibility that US steelmakers will try establishing mills abroad. One big steel company looking into the possibility of an overseas mill concedes that anticipation of a major labour cost increase here was one reason for exploring the idea.

Armco Steel is well advanced with an investigation of establishing a mill in

Australia that would ship semi-finished steel to the US for final processing. "Armco is convinced that good management dictates a move overseas for the production of semi-finished steel," says an executive. This proposition has "passed the whether stage—it is only a question of when such a move will be made," he adds.

Steel officials concede they face a declining membership in the basic steel industry. "There will be fewer steelworkers," says one top official.

Mill employment has been dwindling for many years. The steel industry's average number of hourly workers dropped to 403,000 last year from 453,500 in 1965. The US has been able to offset this drop in its major membership group by enrolling more members in non-steel industries and absorbing some smaller unions. Currently, it has more than 1.2 million members.—AP-Dow Jones.

Metal running short

The United States faces a growing dependency on foreign supplies of metals, Hollis M. Dole, Assistant Interior Department Secretary, told a Congressional committee yesterday.

Mr. Dole said that "both developing and developed nations abroad are mounting ever-increasing demands for mineral resources to improve their own standards of living."

"The nationalisation of resources by these countries has threatened to decrease the availability of raw materials for the United States."

Mr. Dole told the Senate House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Natural Resources that the US is becoming increasingly dependent on foreign sources for many of its basic metals. He said that the US is now importing more than 50 per cent of its copper, 40 per cent of its nickel, and 30 per cent of its molybdenum. He also said that the US is importing more than 100 per cent of its tungsten, 80 per cent of its vanadium, and 60 per cent of its chromium.

Japan takes 'last' step on liberal path

The Japanese Cabinet has approved the fourth round of the country's liberalisation of direct inward foreign investment as proposed by the foreign investment council last week.

The new regulations, which make it somewhat easier for foreign companies to set up subsidiaries or joint ventures in Japan, takes effect today.

The fourth round is officially the last step of the Government's investment decontrol effort which began in 1967, but it still falls a long way short of the requirements of capital liberalisation as specified by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

In this respect, Japanese officials have expressed the belief that it is likely to be considered as less than satisfactory abroad, particularly in the United States.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the Finance Minister said it would still be necessary to promote further liberalisation under a new programme.

The fourth round, originally planned for April, 1972, was advanced in an effort to quell foreign dissatisfaction with the programme.

In principle, the fourth round liberalisation opens all existing Japanese industries up to foreign investment on the basis of up to 50 per cent foreign participation in new joint ventures.

In addition, some sectors were opened to wholly-owned foreign ventures, but most of these are industries that are not considered of much interest abroad.

With respect to existing Japanese companies, the maximum share that may be acquired by a single foreign party was raised to 10 per cent from 7 per cent. In principle, overall foreign ownership in existing Japanese companies is limited to 3 per cent or 25 per cent depending on the industrial sector.

Closed areas

The fourth-round liberalisation programme also specified some areas that are still completely closed to foreign investment. The computer sector, both hardware and software, is one of these, although the hardware sector will be opened to a maximum of 50 per cent foreign participation in August 1974.

Several other general categories, listed as "subject to case-by-case screening," but actually regarded as a list in which foreign investment is in principle prohibited, include primary activities relating to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, oil refining and distribution, leather and leather products manufacturing, the information processing industry, real estate and retail operations with chains of more than 11 stores.

Regulations delay hits lorry makers

There is still no sign from the Department of the Environment of its new regulations for commercial vehicles, in spite of more pessimistic reports on the state of the industry.

The regulations, which cover axle spacing and lorry weights, were expected last month, but the latest indication from the Government is that they are "being given priority." Fodens, spokesman for the Department said yesterday.

A number of tests have already been completed but the Department is now investigating the effects of a train of vehicles loaded to the new criteria. "It is not possible to say how long this work and other processes of making new regulations will take, but the matter is being given priority," the spokesman added.

Wingard turnaround to loss

Strikes and faulty accounting procedures have blighted a turnaround by Wingard, the safety belts and motor accessories group.

Wingard, which became a public company in 1968, slumped into the red last year after reporting a £108,000 profit at the halfway stage.

Then the board reported a strong order book and that the company was "in a very strong position to take advantage of the anticipated recovery in the industry."

A final dividend is not being paid. Shareholders receive only the interim dividend of 10 per cent for the year already paid, against 10 per cent in 1969 when profits were £72,000.

Managing director Mr. John McKerchar said trading had been adversely affected by strikes. But he also blamed the group's failure to check "both the escalation of overheads and a falling-off in productive capabilities."

"This was the result of a sharp deterioration in accounting procedures and in internal controls, which caused misleading information to be given to the board. In consequence, many mistakes were made."

These deficiencies concealed the fact that the company was trading at a loss, which was gradually becoming more severe in the second half-year. "This was not apparent when I made my previous statement," said Mr. McKerchar.

Sweeping changes in accounting and in most spheres of management control had ensued. Since then, he had taken over as managing director and Peter Marwick, Mitchell had moved in as auditors with a full agreement of former auditors Jones, Aveney, Worley and Piper.

The whole of the 1970 accounts, including those of the first half of the year, had had to be corrected, reappraised and brought into line with the more conservative accounting procedures since adopted.

The changes had already enabled the group to cut overheads and improve production efficiency. During the first half of the current year, the group had operated at a profit of £57,000, despite the Ford strike.

In 1969, when the group had last suffered a strike at Ford's

—four weeks as opposed to the last one of two weeks—Wingard made a first half loss of £23,000.

In the four-week accounting period till mid-July, production and sales were "at the highest level in the history of the company. I am confident this tempo and consequential improvement in profitability will continue."

Sales for last year had climbed by £200,000 plus to £2,756,000. On the London Stock Exchange, Wingard shares edged up 2p to 19p on the better trading prospects.

Tan Sad sells subsidiary

Tan Sad Holdings has sold the whole of its shareholding in Walsall District Iron, a wholly owned subsidiary which was engaged in steel re-rolling prior to recent closure of its works, to Cooper Industries group for approximately £151,000.

The consideration of £151,000 will be satisfied by an immediate cash payment of £151,000 with a further payment of £20,000 within the period of three months from August 2, 1971.

Mr. G. D. Bond, the chairman of Tan Sad, said that the value of the assets being sold was £263,303, and the net profit in 1969-70 attributable to those assets was £41,347.

He pointed out that Tan Sad would benefit from the deal through the avoidance of prospective losses from steel re-rolling, and through an increase in its working capital to further its iron and steel chair subsidiary, Tan Sad Alwin.

Hosiery firm has big loss

The ordinary shares of Bear Brand, the Liverpool-based hosiery manufacturer, dropped from 18p to 14p and the non-voting "A" shares from 10p to 8p yesterday following the announcement of an even bigger loss than expected for 1970.

The group, in fact, turns in a loss of £268,000, against the £250,000 forecast by the board and £213,000 in 1969.

Dividends on the ordinary and preference are again being passed. The last dividend on the ordinary was paid in 1966 and the preference stand in arrears from June 1969.

In January it was claimed that the group had moved into profit during the last quarter of 1970 and that the trend is likely to continue in 1971. The latest statement from the board, however, does not mention the immediate profits prospect.

Central & District Properties profit

The dividend of Central and District Properties is being raised by 1½ pence, a final of 6 pence making 9½ pence for 1970-71.

Gross rental income increased from £687,000 to £817,000 in the past year, but at the pre-tax level, the profit works out at £1,451,000, against £1,499,000, after interest on borrowings of £3,086,000 (£3,281,000) and minority interests of £130,000 (£132,000).

Steinberg payout stays at 20 pc

Optimism about the results of Steinberg and Sons (London and South Wales), the women's clothing manufacturer, proved well founded, but with a final of 12 pence, the total dividend remains at 20 per cent.

This is in spite of a jump from £352,397 to £433,758 in profit for 1970-1 before providing £144,228 (£141,346) for tax.

Estate is sold

The Fyde Estate, which consists of 8,649 acres and 53 farms in Lancashire, is to be sold by the Church Commissioners to the Pension Fund Property Unit Trust. The sale price has not been disclosed.

Record harvest forecast

There is a strong possibility of a record harvest of more than 14,400,000 tons of grain in 1971, according to an expert in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. John Powling, managing director of Farm Seeds Ltd, said that the weather had been very favourable for the harvest, and that the crop was already well advanced.

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Associated Paper Mills setback

The slide in the fortunes of Associated Paper Mills continued in the six months to April 30, with a loss of £73,000, comparing with a profit of £380,938 for the corresponding period. Not surprisingly, shareholders have to go without an interim dividend, against 4 pence last time.

The setback does not come as a surprise, as the chairman indicated at the last meeting that the group was being hit by escalating costs of great severity.

In the view of the board, however, the closure of Robert Craig subsidiary and other measures taken in recent

Kleinwort pays same interim

Kleinwort, Benson Lonsdale is paying a 5 per cent interim dividend which is effectively unchanged allowing for one-for-one scrip issue.

In a statement with the announcement, the directors report that the progress of the group continues to be satisfactory and that on present indications, the 1971 should show an improvement over 1970.

As foreshadowed, a re-deployment of the group's assets was completed in June when the direct ownership of Kleinwort Benson Investment Trust was transferred from the holding company to Kleinwort Benson, the object being to increase the capital base of this bank.

A consolidated statement of condition for the latter at June 30 shows total assets of £468,723,000.

Marshall, Morgan and Scott back

Marshall, Morgan and Scott, the publishing group in which First National Finance Corporation holds a 35 per cent stake, returns to the market next week following the acquisition of

Shock for late payers

The South-eastern Electricity Board will take a tougher line with late payers because they are costing hundreds of thousands of pounds a year, it said yesterday.

Slow payers have until now been asked for a deposit, and have been cut after the bill was sent and two follow-up letters. Now only one warning letter will follow the final notice, and cut-off can be 48 hours later.

Russians move in

A Russian firm yesterday announced plans to sell Soviet earth-moving equipment in Britain—and said it hoped to claim 15 per cent of the market within the first year.

United Machinery Organisation has already imported 28 Belaz dump trucks from Russia for contract hire and now intends to break into the UK sales market with a new range of Belaz trucks.

The company has imported 240,000 worth of spares. Depots in Letchworth and Doncaster are staffed by 60 British fitters and 20 Russian technicians.

Mr. V. I. Borisov, chairman and managing director, said yesterday that the Belaz trucks can compete successfully against any other truck of similar capacity on the UK market. "The 20-ton truck costs £2,250,"

Powell Duffryn: the year in brief

Points from the statement by Sir Alec Ogilvie, Chairman.

Group trading profit for 1970/71 increased by £142,000 to £4.94 million.

Net profit after tax and minorities by £184,000: recommended final dividend increased to 10%, making 13% for the year (1969/70: 12%).

Hy-Mac excavator company completely reorganised in year of severe recession in the construction equipment industry generally.

The Group's activities with the exception of Hy-Mac produced profits exceeding the previous year by over £1.25 million—an increase of 25%: with particularly good results from Shipping, Fuel Distribution, Timber and Quarries Divisions.

Acquisition of William Robertson shipping and quarrying companies completed.

New transmissions division of Hamworthy Engineering established at Poole to manufacture axles and gearboxes for mobile earth-moving and other equipment.

P.D. Pollution Control formed combining the 'Beatwaste' industrial waste disposal service and the design and supply of waste treatment and incineration plant: further expansion foreseen in growth market following 'Beatwaste's' nationwide market survey.

Liquidity eased in current year following sale of Group headquarters in City of London for £6.1 million in May 1971.

Common Market: British entry would be of overall advantage to the Group.

The future: in the words of the Chairman, "the mood in Powell Duffryn is one of reasoned optimism".

SALIENT FEATURES FROM THE ACCOUNTS

	1971	1970
Trading profit, investment income and Group share	£2000	£2000
Profit before taxation	4,942	4,300
Net earnings of the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	3,243	3,875
—per share in pence	2.077	1.293
Ordinary dividends	13%	12%
—per share in pence	6.5p	6.0p
Dividend cover	1.3 times	1.3 times
Net assets employed	40,689	39,567

Powell Duffryn

Powell Duffryn Group Shipping, Wharfrage and Transport: Fuel Distribution: Pollution Control: Oil and Chemical Storage: Engineering: Building Services: Contracting: Overseas Trading: Timber and Builders' Merchants: Quarries.

(Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Powell Duffryn Limited, Powell Duffryn House, 8 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5AE)

Question behind the ICI move

By PETER LENNOX-KERR

Whether the fibre producer should texture yarns or leave it to the independent throwster is an argument that will probably rage for years, but the situation is unlikely to change very much. The ultimate must be that fibre extrusion and yarn texturing will come under the control of a single organisation.

In taking over Qualitex and three other texturing plants, ICI has declared its intention to penetrate downstream within the textile industry. Gradually pressures must be exerted by the fibre producer to encourage customers to buy processed yarns from him rather than from the commission processor who has to buy his yarns at outside prices.

The mystery of ICI's philanthropy in buying companies it would have eventually forced out of business is still unresolved, but a further question is raised by ICI's latest move: It is the matter of how far towards textile manufacture the fibre producer will travel.

Courtauld has shown the logic of controlling substantial organisations at every stage from extruding fibres to wholesaling fabrics and garments.

In other countries the fibre producers are moving upstream, and the yarn processors are moving downstream, bringing extrusion closer to fabric and bringing the various stages of manufacture under a single control.

New fibre

Recently ICI has worked hard on the production of a new type of fibre called "Heterofil". This is a specialty fibre that has the property of being able to stick to itself when sufficiently heated, although still retaining its fibrous properties. New types of material are being created from this so far with moderate success, but it is bound to take years for anything like this to have any real impact against established forms.

In the United States, Du Pont and Monsanto are both making fabrics called "spunbonded" materials, which are created immediately the fibre leaves the extrusion point. In West Germany, Freudenberg has set up a firm specially to make materials of this kind, while the Dutch AKZO group (parent of British Enkalon) has a process of this kind. In Japan, at least two major organisations are now committed to making large weights of this type of fabric.

What all these developments imply is a telescoping of the stages between polymer chip or cellulose pulp and the finished fabric, and the reduction in the number of manufacturing stages will dislodge many companies which now live on these intermediate stages.

In embarking on acquisition of throwsters ICI has shown the need to move towards the consumer, so it might soon be looking at the companies committed to ultra-short step textile production such as Carrington Textures, which now takes in fibre at one end of its continuous production line and delivers finished fabric at the other. The whole process is based on "Heterofil" from ICI.

No invasion

It is doubtful whether the fibre producers will actively invade the carpet trade for some time to come, but Du Pont has already made great inroads as a supplier of spunbonded polypropylene primary carpet backing, which replaces the woven carpet. The reaction that might now be expected is a realignment of the smaller textile manufacturers and a rethinking of their position in the trade. As a result, we might see a manufacturer embarking on fibre production to make himself independent of the leaders. This has happened already in the United States, where Tefco has started to build its own polyester plant in answer to Celanese. Fibres buying three yarn processing plants from Duplan.

Steps such as these, however, merely serve to show that the objectives are essentially the same. Until recently this was normally described as verticalisation.

Belgium meeting

The Belgian Finance Minister, Baron Jean-Charles Snoy et d'Oppers, arrived in London yesterday for talks with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber. The two men discussed economic and financial matters of common interest.

Later, the Belgian Minister saw the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Leslie O'Brien. The Minister is accompanied on his trip by M. Vandepitte, Governor of the National Bank of Belgium.

Pharmacy sales

Britain's £82,357,000 pharmaceutical exports in the first half of the year showed an increase of 21 per cent over the corresponding figure last year. Imports, worth £18,900,000, rose 16.5 per cent. The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry yesterday.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 6
Settlement: August 17

LONDON

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

BRITISH FUNDS

Admiral	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of England	100.00	ICI	100.00
Barclays	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Scotland	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Ireland	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Montreal	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of America	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Canada	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Mexico	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Peru	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Chile	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Argentina	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Brazil	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of India	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Japan	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of China	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Korea	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Taiwan	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Hong Kong	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Singapore	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Malaya	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Indonesia	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Thailand	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Philippines	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Vietnam	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Laos	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Cambodia	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Myanmar	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Sri Lanka	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Ceylon	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Maldives	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Mauritius	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Seychelles	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Zanzibar	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Tanganyika	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Uganda	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Kenya	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Rwanda	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Burundi	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Tanzania	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Malawi	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Zambia	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Botswana	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Lesotho	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Swaziland	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Namibia	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of South Africa	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Zimbabwe	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Mozambique	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Angola	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Guinea-Bissau	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Sierra Leone	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Liberia	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Ivory Coast	100.00	ICI	100.00
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Bank of Gambia	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Guinea	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Sierra Leone	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Liberia	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Ivory Coast	100.00	ICI	100.00
Bank of Upper Volta			

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Banks is barred from showing the odds

Before racing began at Brighton yesterday, the Southern Bookmakers' Protection Association took steps to ban John Banks from obtaining a betting badge unless he promised to bet on the rails without using a board. This followed the episode at Windsor on Saturday evening when Banks, using a board on the rails for two races only, multiplied his turnover six-fold compared with not using a board.

The clerk-of-the-course at Brighton, Derek Hubbard, told Banks that until the agreement between the Racecourse Association and the Bookmakers' Protection Association not to use boards on the rails was rescinded Banks would be banned from the racecourse.

Banks is temporarily stymied. He refused bets from other boards yesterday and said he would not use a board.

He made his point, however, and the racecourse betting public are behind him. The next move will take place on Sunday when the National Association of Bookmakers meet under their new president, Alan Jones, who took over on the death of George Lodge.

Colonel Charles Greig, chairman of the Racecourse Association, is likely to be at the meeting. He is the key figure in the argument because he can be instrumental in changing the rule

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

which forbids rails bookmakers to use boards. Col. Greig finds himself a Banks supporter because he is primarily interested in increasing the racing public and to this end he requires a strong market.

What Banks is trying to do is a commonsense move and one used with success in Ireland and Australia, where course betting is the English set-up. No doubt it will arrive here in due course.

It is time bookmakers in the south of England were no longer controlled and dominated by a few narrow-minded, self-interested members whose sole aim is self-advancement without effort.

What is best in the interests of racing must be the overriding policy of the National Bookmakers' Association and that will certainly be the basis behind anything Col. Greig may say to the bookmakers on Sunday.

After the excitement of the Banks episode the racing appeared rather dull. There was, however, an exciting finish to the Brighton Handicap, in which the three-year-old Palladium beat his older rivals.

He made most of the running, but when Water Rat swooped down on him it looked as if his number was up.

But Ron Hutchinson rode one of his best races to keep him going in great style and he held off Grandview by a short-head. The latter was a rather unlucky loser and would have won in another stride. Half a length away third came the 12-year-old Be Hopeful on whom Joe Mercer put up a 1 lb overweight. Water Rat was a close fourth. Kerry Blue, the favourite, was beautifully placed coming down the hill but failed to turn on.

Tony Murray rode a copy-book race on Vivid Blue in the opening event in the style so frequently used by Sir Gordon Richards, who often came with a strong late run on the outside.

Vivid Blue, the first winning produce of the sire Azequa Blue, beat the locally-trained Forgiven a neck over five furlongs. Unfortunately, in the following event over seven furlongs, Murray failed to repeat those tactics. This time he had the favourite, Sovereign View, in front fully three furlongs from home, but had nothing left with which to resist the challenge of the top-weight, Fair Songstress, who won by two lengths.

However, Murray made no mistake when getting La Corsaire, trained by Vic Blyth, to beat Johnson Houghton home from Tamarisk Valley in the South Coast Stakes.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS

Nap—FINAL ORBIT (2.0). Next best—TANARA (4.0), both at Brighton.

Brighton card

COURSE POINTERS: A left-hand downhill course where low drawn horses are favoured in races over 5 f and 6 f. Palladium, John Dwyer and Eric Cantello are the top trainers, while Brian Johnson, Johnny Seagrave and Alec Russell are the top jockeys. The 12-year-old Be Hopeful (3.15) came home first at Thirsk last week and was second at Newmarket. A double with Oceanus (3.45) and Carry Off (4.15) last time.

SELECTIONS

2 15 Wherry 3 45 Mantua
2 45 Full Sail 4 15 Young Arthur (nb)
3 15 STREAKY BACON (nap) 4 45 House of Keys

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.15. GOING: Good.

15—CLIFF PARK PLATE: 2-Y-O; 8f; winner £515 (11 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
6 (6) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
7 (7) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
8 (8) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
9 (9) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
10 (10) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BURE NURSERY HANDICAP: 2-Y-O; 7f; winner £251 (10 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
6 (6) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
7 (7) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
8 (8) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
9 (9) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
10 (10) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—YACHT STATION PLATE: 1m; winner £515 (10 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
6 (6) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
7 (7) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
8 (8) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
9 (9) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
10 (10) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON CHALLENGE CUP (HANDICAP): 11m; winner £1,515 (10 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
6 (6) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
7 (7) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
8 (8) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
9 (9) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
10 (10) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BEACH STAKES: 2-Y-O; 8f; winner £561 (10 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
6 (6) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
7 (7) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
8 (8) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
9 (9) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
10 (10) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—TOWN HALL HANDICAP: 11m; winner £766 (8 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
6 (6) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
7 (7) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
8 (8) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—LANES STAKES: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—WOLVERHAMPTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
1 (1) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
4 (4) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
5 (5) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor

15—BRIGHTON: 11m; winner £495 (5 runners).
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2 (2) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
3 (3) 000000 Mella F. Robinson 8-11 W. Taylor
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Pollster Piggott's banker

By SIMON CHANNON

Lester Piggott's faithful followers will be expecting to win a fortune at Brighton this afternoon when the champion jockey has a well fancied race in each race. However, I expect Paul Cook and Gay Palm (2.30), Des Cullen and Forty Winks (3.0), and Robert Edmondson and Golden Mask (3.30) to restrict Piggott to a treble.

People who pick Piggott's mounts in the Ringer Stakes, this filly has won twice at Windsor since being fitted with blinkers and she should dispose of Final Orbit and Castle Bond, whose victories have come in minor races at Chesham and Baco respectively.

In the Town Hall Handicap I fancy Piggott to score on Humdinger (4.0), who was second to Sovereign View last time, and on the 11-year-old, trained by course specialist Richmond Surdy, will not have to improve much on her recent second to Sovereign View.

For the nap I look to Streaky Bacon (3.15) in the Summer Handicap at Yarmouth. He won twice last term, once over this course and distance, and on his reappearance at Ripon 11 days ago he was a sound third to Lami Love and Grasshopper.

Mail, third to Sorooco and Gold Strike at Yarmouth recently, is weighted to have his revenge on Gold Strike, but he does not look good enough to prevent Streaky Bacon from winning.

In the Bure Nursery I have a strong fancy for Young Arthur (4.15), for Ryan Price has recently, Young Arthur was a reasonable fourth to Jan Ekels in the first of seven furlongs and on his previous appearance he beat Jan Ekels in a close finish at Bath.

Wherry (2.15), third to Buffo at Sandown recently, looks a sound proposition in the Cliff Park Plate and his jockey, Brian Taylor, can complete a double over Keys (4.45) who has been a master in the Yacht Station Plate.

At Pontefract, Conchy (2.45) should register his third success and his second over the course in the Colliery Juvenile Plate. Jakim, a member of Toby Balding's informal string, should prove behind Mungo's Newbury in May and he may chase Conchy home.

Devon and Exeter

2 30 Junior Lead 3 30 Many Ways
3 30 Junior Lead 3 30 Many Ways
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TOTE DOUBLE: 3.30 & 4.30. TREBLE: 3.30, 4.30 & 5.30. GOING: Good.

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British lose points but are confident

held at Cowes

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MILIP HAYS

as it veered to south-west, enabled the great fleet of some 70 ocean racers to circle the East Solent in a five-hour procession almost as if they were beating the bounds.

The 31-mile race had started in the night easterly, which at first gave the advantage to those who had crossed the line close inshore to avoid the full strength of the adverse tide. Donald Parr's Quailo made a good start and so, too, did Ted Turner's American Eagle, the former 12-metre that is now an ocean racer.

Approaching the Race, American Eagle was half-a-mile ahead. Actaeon had sailed through the lee of Quailo, which had split her close-reaching spinnaker badly in the Channel Race.

Background

In the background the Royal yacht, Britannia, had gone by on her way from Portsmouth to Bournemouth, carrying Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Princess Alexandra and Mr Angus Ogilvie. She flew the standard of Prince Philip, who had crossed the Solent earlier by Admiral's barge, and was still "within the confines of the port."

On the inshore leaders were off Ryde, the wind veered 80 degrees to the progressive benefit of those that were astern. Sir Max Aitken's 82ft. Crusade came up from leeward as did Alan Bond's big Apollo from Australia, with Prospect among these astern. Crusade and Apollo fell into place astern of American Eagle, whose lead was a good deal reduced as they rounded the Bembridge Ledge buoy and ran northwards towards a buoy near the mainland shore. The three leaders were followed by a nightly cavalcade that included in its leading cohort Yankee Girl, U.S. agamuffin and Alafia from Australia, and Actaeon, with Prospect and Standfast not far astern.

There were no major chances of position on the wa home, which included a short windward leg to the East Ledge buoy off Gurnard. Prospect crossed the line 42 seconds ahead of Standfast, and the issue was clearly going to be a close one. Fourth place went to Anthony Boyden's new Sassenach, fifth to Derek Boyer's Carillon, and sixth to the new owner of the old Sassenach, Morning Cloud and Cervantes had been non-starters.

Result.—1, Prospect of Whitby (A.S. 12-metre); 2, American Eagle (A.S. 12-metre); 3, Actaeon (A.S. 12-metre); 4, Crusade (A.S. 82ft.); 5, Apollo (A.S. 12-metre); 6, Carillon (A.S. 12-metre); 7, Yankee Girl (A.S. 12-metre); 8, Alafia (A.S. 12-metre); 9, U.S. agamuffin (A.S. 12-metre); 10, Standfast (A.S. 12-metre); 11, Morning Cloud (A.S. 12-metre); 12, Cervantes (A.S. 12-metre); 13, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 14, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 15, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 16, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 17, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 18, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 19, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 20, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 21, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 22, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 23, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 24, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 25, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 26, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 27, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 28, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 29, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 30, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 31, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 32, Sassenach (A.S. 12-metre); 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at Cowes
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SUNBREAMS.—1. Pintail (W. J. Rogers) no times; 2. Little Lady (H. Palmer); 3. Comedy (Mrs. C. Phillimore).

REDWINGS.—1. Harlequin (J. Edwards); 2. Shearman (2hr. 45min. 28sec.); 3. Ibis (Mrs R. T. Johnson) no times; 4. Carillon (D. Boyer); 4-26-35; 5. Poinciana (Th. W. Vinke); 4-26-35.

FLYING FIFTEEN.—1. Scarer (H. Long) no times; 2. Tramic (Mr. R. Long) no times; 3. Nimrod Two (M. Osborne).

XI DESIGNS.—1. Moonfleet (H. A. Melloy-Pearl) no times; 2. Bashed (Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Shaw); 3. Myrtle (H. C. Cooper).

VICTORY.—3. Zircon (G. L. Bartlett) 2hr. 46min. 50sec.; 2. Beam (Electricity Co.) 2-45-35; 5. Isabel (R. St. C. Mooney) 3-35-2.

ALACORSE NATIONAL CHAMPION-SHIP (Littlehampton).—Second Race: Meadow Yellow (A. W. Bacon, Grimsby and Cicesthames YC.); 2. I. Patrick (A. McCann, Grimsby and Cicesthames YC.); 3. Way Out (B. Bell, Grimsby and Cicesthames YC.); 4. Money Bee (D. Urz, Emsworth Slipper Soc.)

LOSSWORD 13003

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20. Organ and choir, pianissimo!
It may be obscene? (12).
21. At heart become a dwarf? (6).
24. The monkey travelled and
got better (8).
25. Repartee for the Christmas
bird? (4-4).
26. Cleopatra's annoyance? (6).

DOWN

2. Leave transport in public
land (4).
3. Father of electricity? (9).
4. Fashionable essay about
death? (6).
5. The Beatles' was a gallant
ship (6, 9).
6. Motor van, one crashed by a
learner at a celebration
(8).
7. List on board (5).
8. In no. 7 cold cream is evident
(10).
12. Surveyor? He's in trouble
with a broken tile (10).
13. Vegetable requiring skill:
I fail to swallow it? (9).
15. Ticklish business bracketed in
Hansard (8).
19. Composer has something to
eat at home (6).
21. About to drink up a river
(3).
22. Came down the mountain
(4).

Solution tomorrow

WORD—PAGE 15

